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CYRUS P. GROSVENOR, EDITOR.

## THE CHRISTIAN REFLECTOR

FIRST LECTURE-ON PALESTINE.

Condensed from the New York Observer. tion of the land of Palestme. occupy your attention : so that it

its peculiar character is alluded to by the perity. ty of surface, its peculiar natural phenome- Corinth and the rest.

the interior, beginning with the ancient cities of the Philistines, and terminating region filled with Greck Colonies, as bril- and richly clothed with herbage. Whoever with Jerusalem, and, as the last department of the Rediterranean. Then came ing east of the Jordan, such as Petra, Damascus, Baltec, and Palmyra. It is the netention to compress the discussion.

And first, I proceed to the geograpical ern world. taken possession, it was denominated "the my which records his description of it, in of antiquity.

head of the Mediterranean sea, gave it the advantage of direct and ready communica-You have been invited here to listen to tion with the richest and most powerful some details in regard to the present condi-Your pre- hemispheres. This was an element of great sence, in response to that invitation, is in it-importance, both in its political and com-self sufficient evidence of your estimate of mercial condition. For left the natural proself sufficient evidence of your estimate in interest accountry be as great or as valua-occupy your attention: so that it will be ble as they may, if it enjoys no opportunifor me to consume any portion of ties of commerce, it never can be either rich this lecture by general remarks on that or powerful; but if it be not only fertile and and populous, but upon the open highway of There are, indeed, few countries on the commerce, there are absolutely no bounds face of the earth, which possess a greater amount or variety of interest for any intelligent mind. It is an error, however, to suppose that this interest arises exclusively from the relation of that country to the events reserved in Sarinury. Its hierarch is the pillars of Harrison Or the right. corded in Scripture. Its historical interest, to the Pillars of Hercules. On the right apart from this, is in itself sufficient to com- there was, 1st, Asia Minor, for fertility the mand your attention: since it was one of very garden of the world, the seat of many the earliest civilized of any known portion very interesting Greek colonies, among of our globe, and is a land of whose condi-which were situated the well known "seven to a high antiquity, more authentic churches" of the Apocalypse; a land still tion, up to a high antiquity, more authentic churches of the Apocatypse; a land strong records have been preserved than of any lovely, though comparatively in ruins, but other. Besides the Scriptural notices of it, then populous and abounding in all its presits peculiar character is alluded to by the perity. Then came the Isles of Greece, inpoets and historians, especially those of habited by the most brilliant and intellectual Rome. Its geography, too, is scarce less people of antiquity; and the adjacent compeculiar than its history. Its central positives of Greece Proper and the Morea, with on in relation to other countries, its varie- their rich and celebrated cities of Athens, na, and the connexion of its natural pro- Gulf gave access to the coast of Italy, while ducts and the manners and customs of the on the farther side sat Rome, the mistress inhabitants with the details incidentally of the world. Beyond, were Gaul and Ibcinhabitants with the dectains in a findertainty mentioned in the sacred writings, all combine ria, at whose southern extremity the Pillars in a high degree picturesque, and still more to give Palestine an interest essentially its of Hercules opened their gates to an unown. Add to this, the vicissitudes which known wilderness of waters.\* All these have marked its past condition; its succes- countries lay stretched out in unbroken sucsive possession by the Phonicians, the Romans, the Saracens, the Crusaders, and finaland luxury of the west, and affording all the
borders of Syria; and I know no coast of ly by the Turks, give to this country a ro- inducements and promising all the rewards the same extent, which exhibits a like varieby the Turks, give to this country a romantic charm which associates it with whatever is impressive in the past history of the world.

In treating of the general subject, 1 propose, in the first place, to present a brief pose, in the first place, to present a brief through that long valley, which its immudations and promising all the rewards the same extent, which exhibits a like variements and promising all the rewards the same extent, which exhibits a like variements and promising all the rewards the same extent, which exhibits a like variements and promising all the rewards the same extent, which exhibits a like variements and promising all the rewards the same extent, which exhibits a like variements and promising all the rewards the same extent, which exhibits a like variements and promising all the rewards the same extent, which exhibits a like variements and promising all the rewards the same extent, which exhibits a like variements and promising all the rewards the same extent, which exhibits a like variements and promising all the rewards the same extent, which exhibits a like variements and promising all the rewards the same extent, which exhibits a like variements and promising all the rewards the same extent, which exhibits a like variements and promising all the rewards the same extent, which exhibits a like variements and promising all the rewards an and towns, first upon the coast, and then in he was skilled in all the learning of the what is called the Bill of Portland, where

were among the most celebrated of the west- dicular cliffs, of altitudes varying from 800 And first, I proceed to the geograpical crn world.†

Looking towards the East, we see in the been described by those whose desire and described by those whose desire and desire the action of the Challes overhanging their base, so that a desire toward the ocean, and in some places overhanging their base, so that a design was, to raise doubts as to the authendees, an ancient land, in which was the seat plummet dropped from this rocky brow ticity of the Scriptures. The writers, espe- of the Assyrian and Babylonian empires, cially of the French school of initidelity, with its leading cities, Nineveh and Baby- forgotten and lost as insignificant before the have endeavored to produce the impression, that what is familiarly denominated the Holy Land is a petry, contemptible, insignificant the latter was fifteen miles square. She is called "the mother of nations," and salke of beauty and of all natural advantation of the Deliy to select, and of a nation thy of the Deliy to select, and of a nation calling themselves the chosen people of Gold. calling themselves the chosen people of God dia, and, as it is not without reason believed to accept at his hands. If such be the fact, undoubtedly it ought to shake our confidence were the bounds of the Holy Land unimportant the green and pastoral valley of the Jordan. in the truth and accuracy of the Bible; for anothing, certainly, can be more opposite to the Hellespont, the Black Sea and Scythia.

The Jordan, you know, in the Scriptural accounts of Judea, holds the same place as the representations which are there given.

And lastly, on the southern border lay the Moses speaks of the country before it was Red Sea, navigable to Abyssinnia, and the or the Tweed in those of the north of Enged by the Israelites, in the most glow- whole length of the Arabian coast, and land. We read of such a region "on this

himself entered it, having merely been indulged with a distant view from the top of
Mount Pisgah. What was known to and
Mount Pisgah. Wh

his parting address to the people he had led And that the people and rulers did avail eye. All is mild and soft and bland. out of Egypt, and who now stood upon its borders, and you will find it as true and just Solomon, the greatest and most enterprising flocks, while between, in gentle flow, runs Solomon, the greatest and most enterprising flocks, while between, in gentle flow, runs a picture as ever was taken by a painter. He had often denounced the judgments of tercourse with both the West and the East; heaven upon the stiff necked and rebellious for while the fleets of the Tyrians came as multitude over whom he had been placed as a leader; yet, while on the one hand he re- terides, and even with the Britons for tin, tain ranges of Libanus and Anti-Libanus, buked and threatened them, he held up, on and the Phœnician name was every where stretching diagonally to the coast, in a dithe other, the most cheering and animating known through the coasts of the Mediterra-rection from north-east to south-west. This promises of the prosperity and abundance nean Sea: the fleets of Solomon, in the hage chain extends for 80 miles and cuts off the long expected land assigned them by to Tarshish, to Ophir, and to the isles of The boundary here is in the lughest degree heaven. "The land," says he, "whither Javan, by which, there can be no doubt, was magnificent and sublime, a perfect contrast thou goest in to possess it, is not as the land meant the coasts of India. For this opinion to the last. And what do we meet with at thou goest in to possess it is not as the land meant the coasis of finds. For this opinion to the last. And what do we meet with at there are weighty and convincing reasons, the opposite extremity of this singular counsowedst thy seed and wateredst it with thy His fleets which rendezvoused at Ezion Getty? A frontier totally different from all foot, as a garden of herbs; but the land ber, were absent, we are told, for three years, the three; for from Pulasium eastward to water in his famous Boston oration, holds whither we go to possess it is a land of the coasia of the whither ye go to possess it, is a land of hills and valleys, and drinketh water of the rain of heaven; a land which the Lord thy God careth for; the eyes of the Lord thy God are always upon it, from the beginning of the year even unto the ead of the year. The toesand the year even unto the ead of the year. The Lord thy God bringeth thee unto a good Lord thy God bringeth thee unto a good land of brooks of water, of fountains and of brooks of water, of fountains and valleys, and drinketh water of the slowness of navigation before the discovery of the magnetic varied as the ocean itself. The whole reacked their inventions to justify the few in sporting with the happiness of the magnetic racked their inventions to justify the few in sporting with the happiness of the magnetic racked their inventions to justify the few in sporting with the happiness of the magnetic racked their inventions to justify the few in sporting with the happiness of the magnetic racked their inventions to justify the few in sporting with the happiness of the magnetic racked their inventions to justify the few in sporting with the happiness of the magnetic racked their inventions to justify the few in sporting with the happiness of the magnetic racked their inventions to justify the few in sporting with the happiness of the magnetic racked their inventions to justify the few in sporting with the happiness of the magnetic racked their inventions to justify the few in sporting with the happiness of the magnetic racked their inventions to justify the few in sporting with the happiness of the magnetic racked their inventions to justify the few in sporting with the happiness of the magnetic racked their inventions to justify the few in sporting with the happiness of the magnetic racked their inventions to justify the few in sporting with the happiness of the magnetic racked their inventions to justify the few in sporting with the happiness of the magnetic racked their inventions to justify the few in sporting with the happiness of the magnetic rac

and fig-trees and pomegranates, a land of rian, that the fleets of Solomon brought him er to the eye, the ear, or any other of the THE CHRISTIAN REFLECTOR

IN PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

AT WORCESTER, MASS.

And inguited and honey; a land wherein thou gold, silver, ivory, apes and peacocks. All senses. It is light and shadow which give shalt eat bread without scarceness; thou these are the productions of the coast of the highest charm to landscape scenery.

So The sweetest sounds of harmony, if unbrokations are the productions of the coast of the sweetest sounds of harmony, if unbrokations are the productions of the coast of the sweetest sounds of harmony, if unbrokations are the productions of the coast of the sweetest sounds of harmony, if unbrokations are the productions of the coast of the sweetest sounds of harmony, if unbrokations are the productions of the coast of the sweetest sounds of harmony, if unbrokations are the productions of the coast of the sweetest sounds of harmony, if unbrokations are the productions of the coast of the sweetest sounds of harmony, if unbrokations are the productions of the coast of the sweetest sounds of harmony, if unbrokations are the productions of the coast of the sweetest sounds of harmony, if unbrokations are the productions of the coast of the sweetest sounds of harmony, if unbrokations are the productions of the coast of the sweetest sounds of harmony are the productions of the coast of the sweetest sounds of harmony are the productions of the coast of the sweetest sounds of harmony are the productions of the coast of the sweetest sounds of harmony are the productions of the coast of the productions of the Ministers and eight Laymen, of the Baptist Demonstration at \$2.00 a year, payable always in advance. For \$20 paid by one hand, eleven copies; and for \$36 so paid, twenty one copies.

A few advertisements of a general character will be admitted at the usual rates. The paper will be sent to subscribers by mail, unless otherwise ordered.

Stones are iron, and out of whose hills thou abundant was the supply of gold obtained abundant was the supply devance. For \$20 paid by one hand, eleven colies; and for \$36 so paid, twenty one copies.

A few advertisements of a general character
ill be admitted at the usual rates. The paper
ill be admitted at the usual rates. The paper
ill be sent to subscribers by mail, unless otherises ordered.

All communications, POSTAGE PAID, will be
this to those whose own experience was soon
the HENRY J HOWLAND, PRINTER.

BUCKINGHAMS LECTURES.

BUCKINGHAMS LECTURES.

Which adays in Palestine. That tion of it to the decoration of both the extention of the temple, than when gradually approached over extention of the temple, than when gradually approached over extention of the called forth the wonder of the East, sive plains. Then one pants and hungers to arrive at what we have been watching so the gold employed in the temple appears to have cost a sum equal to six hundred mithave cost a sum of fretted gold, enriched with gems. Nor longed to climb. The secret in both cases she wished me to leave her presence, bewas this magnificence confined to the temple, or the vessels employed in the ceremopathless desert has interest for a time, when ments about her immortal interests. With that all the drinking vessels of Solomon's most fertile and populous region. So it is court, (vessels always very numerous in the East) were made of pure gold. Nay, so abundant was it in Jerusalem during the ties first time, whether sleeping like a liquid abundant was it in Jerusalem during the ties first time, whether sleeping like a liquid region of this woment that all the drinking vessels of Solomon's most fertile and populous region. So it is Lazarus, and warned her with all possible tenderness now to make her peace with God. Again she shrieked in wild despair and more than the drinking tender of the more peace with God. Again she shrieked in wild despair and more than the drinking tender of the more peace with God. most fertile and populous region. So it is court, (vessels always very numerous in the East) were made of pure gold. Nay, so abundant was it in Jerusalem during the splendid reign of this monarch, that it is said, "silver was nothing accounted of."

That the magnificence of Solomon attracted the case of the rich man and with the ocean. The man who comes from Lazarus, and warned her with all possible ble. To-day he is at the bowling alley. To tenderness now to make her peace with God.

Again she shrieked in wild despair and most lertile and populous region. So it is trehearsed the case of the rich man and the with the ocean. The man who comes from Lazarus, and warned her with all possible ble. To-day he is at the bowling alley. To the mediant of the interior, and beholds the sea for the interior, and beholds the sea for the mediant of the interior, and beholds the sea for the mediant of the interior, and beholds the sea for the mediant of the interior, and beholds the sea for the mediant of the with the ocean. The man who comes from Lazarus, and warned her with all possible to make her peace with God.

Again she shrieked in wild despair and most lortile with the ocean. The man who comes from Lazarus, and warned her with all possible to make her peace with God.

Again she shrieked in wild despair and most lortile with the ocean. The man who comes from Lazarus, and warned her with all possible. To-day he is at the bowling alley. To day he is at the bowling alley. T the admiration of neighboring nations, we is rapt in delight or in amazement and awe. may learn from the visit of the Queen of Sheba, in Arabia; who, with raised expection and slowly-creeping months, and then, Lectures. First, her husband's mind was His smale is unnatural. It is even by con tation, coming to Jerusalem to view it, de- with what transport does he catch the first omon by the King of Tyre. Nay, the Savior himself, in that most beautiful comparison by which he illustrates the care of heavy. power of the Deity in contrast with the weakness and littleness of man, selects Soloman as his example. " Behold the lilies of the field, how they grow: they toil not, neither do they spin : and yet I say unto you, that even Solomon, in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these." Such a plenitude of wealth and glory could neither have been acquired or maintained by any other power than than that of a commerce, which may be said to have stretched its arms to both the extremities of the habitable globe.

THE FRONTIERS.

The frontiers of Palestine were themselves ris. First, we have the sea coast, extending pose, in the first place, to present a brief outline of the geographical peculiarities of Palestine, interweaving such scriptural allusions had covered with wealth, and overstoons to the localities of the country as may in some degree relieve the tedium of a mere detail of boundaries, mountains and rivers; I shall then notice some of the chief cities in the properties of the country undulating into a population of 20,000,000; and so advanced in the properties of the coast of I shall then notice some of the chief cities in the properties of the pr cessity of so extensive a survey that has in-duced me to appoint four lectures, instead of three, to which it had at first been my in-sufficient to remind all who hear, that they would wet itself in the sea. Yet these are taken possession, it was denominated "the You thus perceive that the position of district beyond Jordan." Here is a total glory of all lands." Moses, however, never Palestine was the most desirable that can recorded by him respecting its details, must have been received, if true, from revelation alone. Examine the passage in Deuterono-work formed of the most renowned kingdoms to the control of the control of the most renowned kingdoms. There is no mosphere for birds and bees. There is no mosphere for birds and bees. There is no mosphere for birds and bees. thing greatly to excite the mind or strike the

nials of the temple ritual. We are informed we first change for it the richness of the an agonized countenance she fistened, while keeper. His children are necessary evils, tation, coming to Jerusalem to view it, departed to her home declaring that "the half had not been told her." The same thing the dimness of distance; and as it draws seemed to be such "a fearful looking for of irascible! The least annoyance to his mind. had not been told her." The same thing the dimness of distance; and as it draws seemed to be such "a fearful looking for of irascible! The least annoyance to his mind is manifest from the letters addressed to Solution, how does every nook appear a little jndgment," that a bare allusion to it was also like the spark to the powder. His chilson by which he illustrates the care of heav- Holy Land; and it constitutes a feature al- things, but they are now no source of conso- ing, gloomy and cross. The poor creat en over even the lower creation, and sets the most as remarkable as the framework of na- lation. tions which lie beyond them.

# "The gunpowder plot

Shall ne'er be forgot
While the castle of Edinburgh stands on a rock."

of Rome. The plot was projected by Cates-by; and communicated to Piercy, a decendant of the house of Northumberland. ing speech. Had it succeeded, the principal nobles and officers of the govern-

ready for an explosion.

The plot was discovered by means of an stance itself as from the unexampled man anonymous letter sent to Lord Monteagle, anonymous letter sent to Lord Monteagle, requesting him, being a popish nobleman, to absent himself from the parliament. In-absent himself from the parliament. In-stantly a search was instituted; Fawks was stantly a search was instituted; Fawks was age, in the above mentioned convent, con-ment is this confession upon what is generated.

upon the doctrines and principles of the pope and his church, is very manifest. For About an hour after the child had been

crowns the climax of Romish perfidy and wickedness,—Garnet, the Jesuit priest, who was justly executed, has been actually ca-ultimately compelled by his positive and denonized by the Pope! Miracles were said termined air to accede to his request, and nonzeta by the Pope! Miracles were said termined air to accede to his request, and to be wrought by his blood! And in the calender he is worshipped as a Romish god, particular in Spain, under the name of St. Henry, the martyr of the Gun Powder Plot! excited apprehensions for her safety. The And the prayer to him is,—"O holy St. door was immediately opened, when a spec-Henry, by the merits of thy sufferings and tacle of indescribable horror presented itself.

cember is duly celebrated in Britain by sol-emn services; while the people honor the wounds inflicted on the neck and face of the memory of the pope and Fawks, by burning unhappy sufferer, that she expired three days

Protestant Vindicator.

FRUITS OF INFIDELITY.

To day after calling on a family in . speak -but her mother, understanding that ly scene.

PUNISHMENT OF INFANTS.

woman, and on almost every right which spirit and prospective destruction.

Lord Chesterfield was such a man. He On the 5th of November, in Britain is attaches to the several social relations; yet celebrated the deliverance of the British we have seen nothing on the rights of in-Protestants from this plot, so characteristic fants, a class more needing and more deserving protection than any other. power held over them is so often and so un-feelingly abused, that we give from a foreign and have done with all. I have enjoyed all The object of the Romish conspirators was Journal, the following instance of its crimithe pleasures of the world and consequently to blow up the two houses of parliament, nal exercise, in the hope that it may operate know their futility, and do not regret their when assembled to hear the king's opening speech. Had it succeeded, the prinishment, which may, by the most distant which, in truth, is very low; whereas those possibility, involve consequences that no regrets can repair nor atonement expiate. who have not experienced, always overrate them. They only see the gay outside, and

stantly a search was instituted; Fawks was seized; and the barrels of gunpowder discovered under the pile of wood, and faggots. Catesby and Piercy who had fled to raise their partisans, fell by one shot. Digby, Rockwood, Winter, and others, were tried and executed. Garnet, the head of the Jesuits in England, who had counselled the conspirators not to regard the positive consequences of the plant and the factors adopted in French schools,—and the past affords him no pleasure, and the factors adopted in French schools,—and the plant is generated the consequences of the past affords him no pleasure, and the factors adopted in French schools,—and the plant is generated to by Ursuline nuns, during several ally called worldly pleasure. The dying scene of such a man is a fear-fall called worldly pleasure. The dying scene of such a man is a fear-fall called worldly pleasure. The dying scene of such a man is a fear-fall called worldly pleasure. The dying scene of such a man is a fear-fall called worldly pleasure. The dying scene of such a man is a fear-fall called worldly pleasure. The dying scene of such a man is a fear-fall called worldly pleasure. The dying scene of such a man is a fear-fall called worldly pleasure. The dying scene of such a man is a fear-fall called worldly pleasure. The dying scene of such a man is a fear-fall called worldly pleasure. The dying scene of such a man is a fear-fall called worldly pleasure. The dying scene of such a man is a fear-fall called worldly pleasure. The dying scene of such a man is a fear-fall called worldly pleasure. The dying scene of such a man is a fear-fall called worldly pleasure. The dying scene of such a man is a fear-fall called worldly pleasure. The dying scene of such a man is a fear-fall called worldly pleasure. the conspirators not to regard the popish lords who might perish in the parliament, when it should be blown up, was also taken and executed.

Thus did God mercifully preserve the Protestants, and defeat the bloody Romanists, in their conspiracy against our holy religion.

That this horrid crime is to be charged That this horrid crime is to be charged from the house that her cries were inaudi-

that "if he had thought there had been the 'whom they were murdering in the convent?' least sin in destroying the Protestant government, he would not have been concerned in the plot for the whole world! And that the plot for the whole world! And that from the premises at the bottom of the garit was solely out of zeal for God's religion that he did hazard his fortune and life."

Irom the premises at the bottom of the garden, and insisted on knowing the cause.

The nuns immediately explained to the man Besides, the pope and his priests have the fact of the child's imprisonment and assister condemned, nor even disapproved of the atrocious Gun Powder Plot! Nay, what the fact of the child's imprisonment and assisted him that his imagination had attached more importance to the matter than was negreticles. death, procure for us, we beseach thee, the pardon of all our sins." See the proof of this in Winwood's Hist. ii. p. 300.—And Hume's England, iii. ch. 46. I have only to add, that the fifth of No- was had recourse to in order to save the life their effigies in a glorious boofire

Let us pray that God will grant that our delirium. It is supposed that the cat which came in the first instance frightened by its screams, and subsequently infuriated.'

> CIGAR SMOKING .- Two persons of very moderate age have died within a short period

THE FAMILY.

The following distressing scene is related in the report of the visiting committee of the N. Y. Moral Reform Society. flakes fall fast in the wintry evening, and "To day after calling on a tamily in the moaning winds struggle at the windows, large dwellings near by. In one of them, after conversing with a pious mother I was shown into a sick room where her daughter (a merchant's wife and the mother of 5 children,) was lying in the last stage of consumptions. The last stage of consumptions with a pious shown and laughing, as though about the little creature in her night dress, from the last stage of consumptions. tion. As I entered the room and observed her emaciated form and death-like countenance, the promptings of sympathy led me to speak to her precious soul. At this she uttered a shreek, and gave such a look as lautered a shreek, and gave such a look as lautered a shreek, and gave such a look as lautered as herek, and gave such a look as lautered as herek, and gave such a look as lautered as herek, and gave such a look as lautered as herek, and gave such a look as lautered as herek, and gave such a look as lautered as herek, and gave such a look as lautered with mixed which the lautered would know a caretion.

Now she rolls upon the carpet, and now a because the prompting of sympathy lautered would know a caretion.

Now she rolls upon the carpet, and now a because the prompting of sympathy led me to older sister around the room, while her little heart is overflowing full of happiness. Who guage cannot describe. She was too low to with which the parents look upon this love-

But let us look at the man who makes his the state of mind manifested by her unhappy truth he is a poor pitiable victim of disqui-How many who like her have listen- hardly knows the meaning of the word ened to the vain sophisms and corrupting princi- joyment. This is a man of pleasure! THE POPE AND FAWKS—Nov. 5, 1604.

The ples of this heroine of infidelity, will find too will not obey God's law because it will distant they have believed for Eternity, is the victim of his own ains. He is server. ing satan here, and satan rewards him as he PUNISHMENT OF INFANTS.
We have treatises on the rights of man, ed semblance of joy, but with a harrassed

spent his whole life in the vain pursuit of pleasure, and yet happiness cluded his search. Listen to his candid confession. "I have ment, with the king, queen, and the king's reldest son, together with all the leading Protestant chiefs in the land, would have perished.

Thirty-six barrels of gunpowder had been stretched in the vault under the parliament floatse. Fawks was stationed at the door of the vault, with the matches and trains, all ready for an explosion.

The government consequences that no regression of the government of the stretched in the leading protestant chiefs in the land, would have besteseaux has lately been the theatre of a behind the scenes. When I reflect upon what I have beard, and what I have been, what I have beard, and the loss of a beloved child, and created a deep sympathy among the inhabitants of that part of the country—as much, indeed, from the melancholy nature of the circum-upon our resignation and consistency which most from the melancholy nature of the circum-stance itself as from the unexampled man-men boast? No, sir! I really cannot help

From the Advocate of Moral Reform. WEST RANDOLPH, Sept. 29, 1838.

claration contained in the Sacred Writ. his wife, before he was executed, declared, and in an authoritative tone demanded of interpretation of the sine of of intemperance, or any other great and prevailing evil. Yet there are many, even of the professed followers of Christ, yea, even of those who minister at the sacred altar. who will not raise their voices against this destructive and heaven daring sin, because, say they, it is a subject of too delicate a na ture to introduce in a promiscuous assembly. While such a fastidious delicacy as this reigns over the minds of many, the libertine can go forth in the first walks of society, not only under cover of midnight darkness, but also amid the full splendor of the noonday without remorse. And there are many within the pale of the church, who can hear, almost with unconcern, a recital of these acts of degradation upon human society and human happiness, but who would blush, and raise the cry of indelicacy, should they chance to hear an appropriate lecture on Moral Reform. But an immaculate Jebovah has spoken forth on this subject in language too plain to be misunderstood, saying, Thou shalt not commit adultery," thereb giving us an example which we may safely

There is scarcely any sin, the tendency of which is so destructive to soul and body as licentiousness. The man who has aban-doned himself to this vice is transformed into a monster of wickedness, whose pestif-erous influence causes the fairest of human hopes to be blasted in the bud. Licentious hopes to be blasted in the ind. Licentious-ness in all its forms enfeebles the mind, en-ervates the body, induces disease of the most loathsome and malignant kind, brings

#### LIBERIA.

We have hitherto said very little about Colonization, from the conviction that facts would soon tell the whole story, and show how Utopian is the entire scheme, whether it regards the possibility of removing the colored people; or the right of white folks black folks in what corner of the earth they should hide themselves; or the practicability of founding a healthy and prosperous colony on the most unhealthy spot in the world; or any thing else which can grow out of such a root as prejudice and hate against the colored man.

The following letter from Mr. Louis Sheridan forces light upon us, which it may not be wise or pious to resist.

Again, it appears that the slave-trade, in stead of having been done away, or even creasing its depredations and its horrors, particularly for the last four years.

"Why can not the Colonizationists and the Abolitionists harmonize in their work?" is a question we have often heard; and now we think that the inquirer is furnished with

pay for at the enormous advances charged
on their original cost in the United States. at least a part of the answer. The whole reason is, that Colonization grows out of prejudice and hatred - while Abolition springs from justice and love. "Can two walk together except they be agreed?" and all mischiefs. here is the widest possible disagreement. Let the reader learn, if he has not learned before, under what persuasives the colored people have been and are yet induced to go oluntarily to Liberia.

Louis Sheridan tells the truth about it. us consent to escape from our dwelling which had been set on fire by an enemy at the dead of a winter's night, though it were at the risk of perishing with the cold, The time is near, when the world will confess that there is no other good plan for the relief of the slave, but that long ago devised of God, and explained in these few words-" Let the oppressed go free."

It is testified by several Southern witnesses that Mr. Sheridan was a very respectable mulatto gentleman, who had acquired an estate of fifteen to twenty thousand dollars.

To Lewis Tappan, Esq., New York, U. S.

VERY DEAR SIR, In looking over some memorandums of my correspondence with the Colonization Societies in America, I find a letter addressed by you to me, when in N. C., the subject matter whereof having been replied to at that time, the review at this date seems only to call up the remembrance of former kindnesses, an acknowledgement whereof I would on no proper occasion omit to make. our This premised, I now set me to the task of may making you acquainted, so far as my own in Liberia, but, sir, I would rather my right knowledge, derived from observation and inextends, with the particulars of our situation, and the prospects connected vidual man who does not eat the beef and with these settlements of the Colony in Liberia. I was sent here under the patronage of the Young Men's Colonization Society of Pennsylvania and New York, for the pur pose of making developments of the resources of the soil in Africa. I accordingly arrived on the 7th day of February, 1838, on board the barque Marine, but had no com-munication from the shore until the next day; a note was sent to the Captain, Buckmar, inquiring whether his was the vessel containing the expedition looked for from ry, you know, likes company! and, Sir, say the United States. We were then on the another class, I did not like to become conthing of importance shall be accomplished, in

Rev. Governor J. J. Matthias This Gover-done, to the poor perishing colonists for their tation to reply in the affirmative. nor had heard of me, my purpose, design, intention, &c. &c., and every accommodation and assistance should be given me, as it had been particularly requested by Gov. Buchanan But, lo! the said discrepancy there oft times its betwixt our practices and Bassa-Cove, shall have taken its disease on, and assistance should be given me, as the Colony at Monrogia was improving. No such thing, Sir, it is bying, but may not expire before its sisters, Edina Society would introduce a mill into the Colony and Bassa-Cove, shall have taken its disease on, and as it was regarded rather as an experiment. The provinging the sugar cane or corn. Since the Office Department—'certain proceedings at cultivation of sugar has been indulged that the old law of Maryland, which does not seem to operate perfectly well in this case.

In the Message views are expressed on our professions; our accommodations were (the slave trade) and both go off together. proposed in some half-a-dozen pens made of

ing the oath of allegiance, I could

other temper such an insult was calculated are fearful signs as it regards Colonization. to inspire, aroused me almost to a transport

of fury, and I vowed, so help me God! to
die, rather than take an oath to support such
a Constitution.

I then told him a Constitution. I then told his governor-ship, that I had come from the United States to be freed from the tyranny of the white dulating, with here and there a bluff, makman, and that I should not be easily brought ing to the river, as the mounts or capes do again to submit to it :- but, my dear tis but a vain boast, for all the while that ty, and some very good spots may be select we are here we are subject to it. Fancy to ed for farm settlements. vourself an establishment-call it a colony, or plantation, or what you will-with but a pancy: my having refused to become a citingle white man at the head of its affairs; the laws that govern it framed by him, or by his predecessor. which is the same; himself the executive, and so down to the veriest acres, to enable me to carry out my verbal lackey in the concern, all of his appointment; see this same white man in th can bring him to account for, all the funds contributed by the gullies of Colonization; drown, I will work so long as I can, and see him without the smallest degree of mer- when I can do no more. checked by the colony, has been steadily in- cantile knowledge, laying on and charging enormous advances, say one or two hundred per cent. on the very necessaries procured not one iota beyond what he buys, and must millions of millions of

And for whose benefit are these charges made? not the individual donors, not the managers of the Society, not the Colonists; who then? why just Nobody, that father of Rut it is characteristic enough of any man, who would come here and satisfy himself with the blushing honors of being called Governor, over a few crazy freed negroes and mulattoes. You may be disposed to smile at the application I make of the term crazy freed negroes, &c., but, Sir, listen to facts, and then judge of its It is impious to talk of removing the colored people "with their own consent." They people "with their own consent." They causes. 2dly, they have exerted reasoning, may and do consent, and so would any of if such it can be called, without proper data to ground their opinions on; and 3dly, they have striven to deduce certain consequences from ill founded premises. Now to explain this-Some of the Colonists, on their arrival in this country, were in possession of some amount of money; and instead of remembering themselves to be no more than exiles from their native home, and husbandaristocracy, and in order to maintain their dignity, spent more than all they had. A class, are those who went upon the plan of living by their wits, and of all the devil's inventions to keep people poor, this has most wonderfully succeeded; for how can men thrive by such means, when there are not in their community subjects for their wits to be exercised upon. And a third class, ashamed to beg and too proud to work, went upon the trading scheme, for finding the gullibility of the natives and the easy and cheap rate for which their stuffs could be had, they chose rather to compound with their backs and stomachs until they could no longer be trusted, and so their revenues ceased; and finally, every one until now, seems to have forgotten that we are to obtain sweat of our face. our bread in the fancy this a distorted picture of affairs in Liberia, but, sir, I would rather my right

should pen a lie : For there is not an indi-

published in the United States? Why, Sir, say the more intelligent, mise ry, you know, likes company! and, Sir, say eve of starting for the shore, and, of course, spicuous in any way, either for or against, we did not wait to have any farther correst he society. And, say a third class, we were pondence on the subject, but pushed off, and on the 8th day of February, my feet first pressed the soil of wretched Africa. The be too weak to stand against the natives. situation of these two places, Edina and And, say a fourth, which forms the great Bassa-Cove, is picturesque enough, and were majority, we know nothing about what has people and the Government industrious been said, only this we know, that if we had and efficient, something of the delightful the means of getting away we would not might be made out of them; this, however, stay here. Now, Sir, it is my being involvone which imperatively claims the attention of Congress"—the employment of banks, as depositories of the public funds—the today of the Colonizationists; and again, the climate, soil, and economy here forbid that any of importance shall be accomplished. The with the one execution of M. N. least for some time to come.

I was, on landing, walked up to a tolerate looking house, and introduced to the looking house house has a looking house house

white man, in his fury, would snatch up to ever it was the case, there is now a fearful for grinding corn.

"The agricultural association has yet done large. poles, about the size of such as a Southern disappeared from this part of the coast. If There are a few hand-mills used by families doubtedly be adverse opinions among the beat a negro with; and these pens covered reaction; for the first vessel I saw near the with thatch,—do you know what that is?— shore, a few miles above, and in sight of nothing. Various causes, entirely beyond the foliage of a shrub called bamboo, tied on, Monrovia, was shown to me as a slaver; the control of the colonists, have rendered it so as when dry to admit the water by the and at Crew Town, a place in sight of our prudent to delay the commencement of opeconvenient means, next to Governor's seat, I have seen divers vessels, rations. Many of the persons interested in the people of the United States should feel" leaving the roof uncovered. These I utterof whom it was said to me, they are slavers, the association, have, since its formation, in behalf of "all those who are at any time
ly refused to go into; and had to hire houSir. And so far from the slave trade being commenced individual operations." ses from the people of Edina, at a great ex- at all diminished, I am of opinion that it pense, for the whole of our expedition, sev- now is carried on around, about and among enty in number.

Us to a fearfully alarming degree. Again it has been said, that the establishment of such of our people as could get on shore. Christian Colonies of free blacks on this tion to which hatred of aboliton and the east, and, therefore, have reason to hope that during that day, as nothing could be landed coast, would tend to christianize Africa. I spirit of caste have driven even ministers of no nothless with the resonance of the line of the vessel. I was very read by furnish always doubted the fact, and now I know it the gospel and leading men among our either members of Congress or the people, ed by the Governor's store-keeper with a to be FALSE. So very far from this being churches. barrel of rotten corn meal, for which, owing the case, I will venture to affirm, that could to my having none to return in place of it, a correct analysis be made of the progres-l had to pay the pretty little trifle of \$8. sion of mind, and the weight of physical in-My next application to his Excellency, was on the subject of fand. I found that I was derance would be shown in favor of the color the public funds in his possession, about destined to a settlement up the St. Johns, six miles from the bar; and that on my takwhat quantity of land I wished. But now for every one so converted, five Americans comes the tug of war. After a delay of have pulled off their clothes and gone napointed have pulled o have few converts of natives to Christianity; but like.' I was presented with the Constitution of up in the Colony who would not prefer Bassa-Core, manufactured for the special Hebo or Bassa to common English, and not FROZEN OVER.—The Susquehanna river

on the sea. This land is of a mixed qualithink, selected by our masters for our occu zen of this realmn by swearing to be a white man's slave, threw me out of the pale of regal favor, and I had to take a lease of 600 promise, made to the society who sent me here. I think it probable we shall succeed session of, and accountable to nobody that though I have already made myself sick and as there is no alternative but pump or cessary to enter into a detail of the peculiar barbarousness of this country, and its yet mere barbarous natives; though if there by voluntary contributions, gotten together were to be seen nothing more than its roads high in authority. under pretence of benefiting the colored man in Africa, and of which he receives ble," be a tolerable prospect: but oh! the proceedings of Congress during the millions of millions of ants that every where cover the ground, and mounds of earth, yclep'd bug-a-bug hills, thrown up here, the con Mondards enough in themselves to drive civilization

chaos come again. I believe I will weary you no longer with didates. an abundance more of the same relation. I know not that our experiment will make for or against the the Colonization scheme, as I am not yet prepared to say, whether rive legitimately at these conclusions, will require further experiments than I have yet made. When my conclusions are formed either way (all's like to me,) you shall have the present, but that it would be agreeable to know the ascendancy of parties as they ing their resources, they set up a kind of occur, for asmuch as we expect them to

Accept my high consideration. And am, yours most respectfully, Louis Sherivan. Edina, Liberia, 16th July, 1838.

Africa, was unbounded; and just in proportion must be their mortification at the Sheridan himself, we can hardly pity a man of his intelligence and standing, for allow-ing himself to be gulled as he was. He which it was framed. knew that colonization was a humbug, he knew that its managers were not to be trusted, he knew that by going to Africa he was separating himself from the destiny and sympathy of his people, bond and free. should have pa holder in this country, and that he SOLD a part of his slaves and employed their price to establish himself in Liberia. The it until he has almost become choked therewith, but will tell you, if he had it to do again, he would prefer to die rather than ome here. I have conversed with several, North Carolina, dated Sept. 19, addressed to a colored citizen in this city, from which not only of these settlements, but many belonging to the old Colony, and have asked them why they have suffered such lies fa-voring these Colonies to be circulated and "Y

dissatisfied in New York. I hope you will not go to Liberia. Louis Sheridan chartered a vessel, and took his mother and all his relations with him to Liberia, and his mother very bad indeed "-Emancipator.

AGRICULTURE OF LIBERIA .- At the comthings which were going to be done in Libe- tion of the collector of the port of New ria, in the agricultural line. Let us see now York, of which it is said that "the case is what it amounts to. The Journal of Com- one which imperatively claims the attention

that with the one exception of Mr. No- onists or the natives. More corn and sugar the Indians—the necessity of "continuing

periment, private individuals have been wait-

And yet the society that is continually putting forth its delusive falsehoods about the prosperity of its colony, is kept in countenance by Christians. Such is the infatua-

EMIGRANT TO TEXAS .- The Post Master of Man.

use of Hankerson or some other person's only using their jargon but also adopting was completely frozen over opposite Colum-slaves. Surprise, indignation, and every their manners and customs, and such, to me, bia on the night of the 29th ult.

CHRISTIAN REFLECTOR.

"Charity rejoiceth in the Truth." WORCESTER, DECEMBER 7, 1838.

President's Message. Dec. 4, 1838. A great anxiety usually xists, on the assembling of the National Legislature, to get a peep at the President's Message as soon as possible. Sometimes was touched, Waddy Thompson being his this propensity becomes ridiculous, and we are by no means disposed to foster it. This fashion, the boy called Mr. Yancey a ". document is not a Law. Whatever recommendations may be contained in, none of them may be complied with by the Congress. turned it with a whip. Some persons inter-Still, however, it is suitable that every citizen exercise a due vigilance upon any of the little more would ever have been said about acts or opinions of their rulers and be ready it, if it had not been for some remarks of I think it unne- in a Constitutional way, always to interpose the boy's father and mother. their counteracting influence, whenever erroneous opinions are promulgated by those

The two branches assembled in Washing there, and every where, you know not how ton on Monday last. Nothing of importance or why; and the chattering of Monkeys was done in the Senate, and in the House and the unearthly sound of the Whawwhaw, nothing but the election of a Clerk. Matton on Monday last. Nothing of importance thew St. Clair Clarke of Dist. Col., and to its original darkness, and make Hugh A. Garland of Virginia, were the can-

this detail, but if you desire it, you can have The whole number of votes was 210, of which Garland received 106 and was chosen Clarke receiving 104.

The Message was delivered to Congress for the entire document, we present a brief outline of its contents.

It begins with a warm congratulation o Congress on the favorable state of the coun it; and in the meantime, I beg you send me Congress on the favorable state of the counsome American papers, as I should like to try, taking a suitable notice of those "bless know what is going on in the States, not sings which evince the care and beneficence that I feel much interest in these matters at of Providence, and call for our devout and fervent gratitude."

As "the present year closes the first half century of our federal institutions," the President takes occasion to indulge in some reflections on the past. In his remarks on the "Constitution," we are pleased to observe that the Message holds a language somewhat The exultation of the Colonization Soci- at variance with the notion, common on the ty, when Louis Sheridan consented to go lips of many, that the "Constitution" is too sacred a thing ever to be altered or even scrutinized. It declares it "subject to change and to entire revocation, whenever

The Message proceeds to touch on our affairs with Mexico-the N. E. boundarythe improper interference of citizens of the United States in the affairs of Canada-the used. He should have found declinature of the Russian government to reout the nature of the government at Bassa-cove, before he placed his all at its disposal We are informed also that he was a slave-limperial Maiesty." by which it is provided Imperial Majesty," by which it is provided "that, during a term of ten years, the ships of both powers may reciprocally frequent the of his hopes must be very great indeed. We interior seas, gulfs, harbors and creeks upon have seen a letter from a credible person in the coast" &c .- "The reasons assigned for declining to renew are that the only use we are permitted to take the following excures to them, has been to supply the Indi-"You stated in your letter that you was ans with spirituous liquors, ammunition and fire-arms, while this traffic has been excluded from the Russian trade"-"the blockade of the principal ports on the eastern coast of wrote a letter to us that they were making out Mexico by the French"-the "convention for marking the boundary line between Texas and the United States-the application of Texas for admission into this Union and the mencement of the present year, the public withdrawal of that application—the fiscal afthe magnificent representations of the great fairs of the Government—the recent defalca--the "goodfaith" which this government "No mill is yet introduced, either for have always kept with the Indians-the Post

In the Message views are expressed on It has been said that the slave trade had ing the result of a trial, by the Society, various topics about which there will unmembers of Congress and the community at

The Message is well written, and contains some excellent observations on "the interest struggling" for freedom. It commends the exercise of "entire freedom of opinion and an undisguised expression thereof." take it that the President is sincere in all he spirit of caste have driven even ministers of no padlock will be imposed on the lips of hereafter, in relation to the subject of Universal freedom, and the Unalienable Rights

# MURDER MOST FOUL.

In September last, a case was tried before the Greenville (S. C.) Circuit Court, which requires more than a passing notice.

In a quarrel which originated at a muster

At the muster, Yancy said, in the hear-Gen. Thompson (Waddy, of some Congres- of Impediments of Speech." sional notoriety) would have the advantage over his competitor at the approaching election, as Thompson could blackguard better than he. On hearing this, the hopeful youth, who, it appears, had been taught by father and mother never to take an insult without becoming resentment, felt that his "honor' uncle. In true Southern (slaveholding) liar," upon which, Yancey, equally chivalrous, gave the youth a blow. The boy refering, the affair passed off, and probably,

Many witnesses testified in Court to very much the same facts.

son Elias. Dr. E. asked Elias if he had the most gratifying success which has at seen Yancey. He said he had. What did tended my efforts in relieving the afflicted you say to him? (This was some days after the scuffle at the muster.) I told him that I had not begged his pardon (as it had been reported.) You should have told him, said the father, that he had told a \_\_\_\_\_ lie.

A. Lipman testified that the afternoon of the fight, Dr. E. was walking the street, brandishing his stick-said if his son had told a lie, he should stick to it-he should not retract any thing-he could die but once, his son should not beg pardon.

Elias Harrison testified that the wife of Dr. E. said in his presence, that Dr. E. should have knocked Yancey down. Dr. E. said it was not too late yet to do it. I wonder if I were to call Mr. Y. a if he would strike me.

Major B. F. Perry said that Dr. E. had been said to be intemperate, since he was

turned out of the Baptist Church. REMARKS. We know something by erience and observation, of the habits of slaveholders, and loathsome as this whole affair is, we are not at all surprised that it took the turn it did and ended in the above le tragical manner. We see the natural and cent. almost unavoidable fruit of a slaveholding education in the conduct of the son and mother, and father, and in that of Yancey. Yet slavery wrought not alone on the father, if it did on the mother and son. It had its efficient coadjutor in ardent spirits, that ac-

cursed exciter of every evil passion. Others may consider the death of Dr. Earle "honorable." We think it the death of a fool. Others may think Mrs. E. a wo. of a fool. Others may think Mrs. E. a wo man of commendable spirit. We esteem i that of a savage. Others may commend the smartness of the boy and expect "he will make something yet." We regard him as a blockhead who has contributed to his father's death, and who will, probably, die like his father or on a gibbet, equally " honorable" deaths.

We cannot lay this matter aside before briefly adverting to some of the language employed by the Judge, Hon. Josiah J. Evans, in giving sentence against Yancey, whose punishment was a fine of \$1500 and to lie in jail one year.

"He (Yancey) might have been indis creet," said the Judge, " but he certainly acted under a state of highly and justly excited feeling-he could impute to him no moral guilt. His deportment, from the time of the muster, was such as was to have been expected in his station of life."

This is a specimen of Southern Judicial

On reading the whole trial, one can hard-ly persuade himself that any important event U. S., the results of which have been of the had occurred, it is managed with so much happiest nature. The heathen habits and chivalrous gentility and ease. The authorand law of God are utterly overlooked and the Christian religion established, and the check are spread over the islands, and by the Judge, and the contemptible law of honor is reared for the standard of adjudication, It would, probably, have been operation, at which several periodicals and esteemed a breach of good manners to have numerous school and other books are prinalluded to the law of God in so polite an assembly.

ple, and who have more than once been its effects in civilizing, elevating and ame complimented by D. Ds. and other Northern liorating the condition of their ministers as very chivalrous gentlemen. One of these has recommended that we leave off addressing these absorbed that we leave off of the earth.—Vt Phenix. addressing these slaveholders as sinners, and approaching with much respect, appeal to SOUTH CAROLINA vs. NEW YORK. their patriotism to do away slavery. He The Greenville (S. C.) Mountaineer teels great confidence that, if this course ies from the Charleston Patriot the followwere adopted, they would comply and so put ing language: it away, notwithstanding that the multitude of Southern gentlemen hold with Governor M'Duffie, that "slavery is the corner stone of our republican edifice" and this there. of our republican edifice," and this, there-

# CURE OF STAMMERING.

present day, may be ranked as not the least | sue between the master an

ument he has sent us, has established in ing of young Earle, a boy of seventeen, that Philadelphia an "Institution for the Cure

Mr. Newton is commended to public favor by a large number of very respectable gentlemen, with several of whom we have personal acquaintance. Mr. N. closes as follows-

The above testimonials are given merely to remove erroneous impression the important cause in which I am engaged It was far from my intention ever to it was far from my intention ever to engage in this department of benevolence, nor should I have done so, had there been a system in operation that would relieve this unfo class of sufferers. I was urged to it from a sense of duty.—Having been a most invet-erate stammerer from early youth, I tried all the systems in vain; expended much time and money, without relief. I also witnesses the same faliure on many who who were similarly afflicted. For years stammerers have been the subjects of speculation and imposition; confidence was lo Doct. A. B. Crook said that Yancey edthe most noble and brilliant,) I was certain, Doct. A. B. Crook said that Yancey edited the Greenville Mountaineer—had studied law in Greenville.

Hardin Roberts testified that he had heard a conversation between Dr. Earle and his virulent opposition manifested. But, from I feel an increasing confidence that I am in the path of duty; that my motives and the value of the system will be duty apprecia-

The time requsite for a perfect cure depends on the nature of the case, and the application of the pupil. No magic is performed—the system is founded on simple, rational and philosophical principles. No one possessing noble and virtuous resolutions, and strictly temperate habits, need

despair of complete success.

Persons afflicted, writing from a distance, will please mention their age, length of time afflicted, occupation, whether an a for relief &c tempt has been made D. F. NEWTON.

TAUNTON BAPTIST ASSOCIATION. The Committee on Slavery made the following

evil, affecting as it does the best interests of two and a half millions of our fellow citizens for this life and the life to come, and whereas not only the State but the Church

are deeply involved in it: Therefore

Resolved, That Northern Christians, and especially Christian Ministers, cannot be sient in relation to this thing and be inno

Resolved, That we deeply regret that nany ministers and private in Churches of our own denomination at the South, are involved in the guilt of enslaving their fellow men.

Resolved, That the course adopted by

many ministers, and especially by most religious newspapers in the North as well as the South, in suppressing the light on the subject of slavery, is a violation of their sub-

evening in every month for united praye for the peaceful abolition of slavery in Resolved, That the peaceful emancipa

tion of so many hundreds of thousands of slaves in the West Indies, is matter of great gratitude to God, as it is an event unpa leled in the history of the world.

Resolved, That we recommend to the friends of the slave to avoid all denunciators

language, or violent measures, in this go but always to evince that we are i fluenced by the benevolence and spirit our great Master.

This Report was accepted unanis except that an individual thought that o esolution was not strong enough. Association are unanimous

Literary Emporium of the Pacific! -A recent St. Louis paper, in giving an account of a meeting in that city, called for the pur pose of listening to the statements of one the Methodist missionaries to the Indian on our Pacific coast, states that a school On reading the whole trial, one can hard-there has been a mission established by the lately were sunken in the darkness and deg-Such, be it remembered, is the prevailing character of the community who are for prohibiting all missions to the colored peoradation of heathenism, is now about to

or our republican edifice," and this, there-fore, is that patriotism to which we are very seriously advised to appeal.

of the respective parties, Administration and Whig, have acknowledged the supremacy of the Constitution of the United States, and which have repudiated its high sanctions Gov. Marcy with manly brevity replies, it substance, that the law of the State of New Among the many improvements of the York, giving the trial by jury on such an inbetween William L. Yancey, and a son of Doct. Robinson M. Earle, Yancey shot the father who died of the wound a few hours afterwards.

present day, may be ranked as not the least between the linear present day, may be ranked as not the least by the fing them in fact plaintiff and defendant having been declared repugnant to the Conformerly a student in Lane Seminary, Ohio This gentleman, as we learn from a doc-should be sustained by the high judicature

the Courts of New York the owner of an process whatever. Mr. Seward is ecting the slave owner to this social degra-dation, as it would be deemed at the South,

his rights and interests.

But Mr. Bradish, the Whig candidate for out Abolitionist. He does not mince the He is steeped to the lips in Abolitionism. He argues the questions propounded to him on the broadest ground of civil liberty and general right. He does not sustain his logic by any qualifying admissions, but hedges in his reasoning with the pestilent dogmas and he must conceive it an honor to have enrol-He, in short, is just such an es, if they had had the moral and intellectjury to a slave claimed as absconded, but he is the opponent of all discrimination as to color in the distribution of the right of suf-frage. While Gov. Marcy unequivocally . If his second position is correct, then all Mr. Seward insinuates that education may due to consistency and the spirit of the The light and spirit of the age demand it. A just regard to our character as a free State demands it. But above all the immutable principles of equal and eternal justice demand it." Most rapturous devotee of "equal and eternal justice!"
Most temperate advocate of its "immutable

Remarks. 1. It is evident that the South are not idle spectators of what is done at the North.

2. The South shrink with horror from the proposal to submit the case of a man, claimed as a fugitive slave, to a trial by jury, because, say they, these jurors are "educated in prejudices against the rights and interests" of the claimant But it would be all right and "chivalrous" to leave all such cases to the Southern gentry who choose to come into a free State and lay their grasp on whomsoever they will. No danger of partiality in this !!

3. The South affects to laugh at "the immutable principles of equal and eternal justice," being applied to the case of the slave. Vain mirth this! "Woe unto you who laugh now, for ye shall mourn and weep."

4. Some of the Administration papers, the Globe in the number, are trying to make people believe that all the sin of Abolitionism lies at the door of Whigism. They will do well to look at Democratic Ohio, made triumphantly so by Abolitionism at the late election.

> For the Christian Reflector. "NON-RESISTANCE."

Worcester, Nov. 29, 1838. Mr. Editor,-I send you some extracts from an article published in the New York Evangelist, entitled & Peace and War-Origin of extreme views," interspersed with the writer is, to show that the views of the zed by scripture.

The writer says, "The source from which they (the advocates of non-resistance) dethe nature of the Christian dispensation, and a consequent misunderstand- surd for a serious answer. ing of Christ's sermon on the mount. It is God gave the Jews three kinds of law Testament scriptures.

both."

statement that non-resistance "derives its But the very form of the question put to principal support from a misapprehension," him by the scribes and pharisees, strongly &c. Then it seems they derive their sup-indicates that they considered him as teachport, not from the teachings of Christ, but ing a different doctrine. "Now Moses, in from the theory which they have adopted, the law, commanded that such should be or which he says they have adopted.

to lay down some proposition as an axiom, favorite axiom.

cannot give us principles of action, at one time, and abrogate them at another, without contradicting himself. In another passage, he lays down another principle of the same

of the Union, he will bow to its judicial fiat. character. He says, "There is nothing in Mr. Seward the Whig candidate for Gover-nor, expresses himself in favor of such a New, except the types and shadows, which, words, he is for bringing into being accomplished or fulfilled in Christ, rts of them fork the owner of an have waxed old and vanished away." One the United States may peremptorily claim would think that such sweeping positions as him of the Supreme Authority of the State these, and so important withal, should be into which he has fled, without any legal substantiated by some proof; but he has given us none. Now, has he entered so deeply into the counsels of Jehovah, that he is and placing his property, guaranteed by the competent to determine the first of these posupreme law of the land, at the fiat of sitions? Is he so wise, above what is writtwelve men, educated in prejudices against ten, that he can safely say, that God cannot consistently give us, under the light we en-Lieut. Governor, is a wholesale and out and joy, principles of action, different from some he gave the Jews, nearly four thousand matter in the least. He has no scruples. years ago? and that too, in the face of express declarations in Christ's sermon on the mount?

Other testimony may be adduced of the falsity of these positions One grand principle of action, which God gave the Jews, at barren abstractions of the school in which the giving of the law, was, "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself." And yet within forty years, he tells them by Moses, speakapostle of humanity, as the Abolitionists forty years, he tells them by Moses, speak-would like to have moulded to their purpos- ing of the Moabites and Amonites, "Thou shalt not seek their peace, nor their prosperual training of so promising a disciple. He ity, all thy days forever." He says also, by in favor of granting the trial by the prophet Ezekiel, "Wherefore, I gave them statutes that were not good; and judg-

exists in the Constitution of New York, and types and shadows, are in full force, and binding upon us. But, be it remembered, remove this objection, Mr. Bradish in his if we take a part, we must take the whole extatic outbreak of philanthropy, exclaims, the civil as well as the moral law; and must "It (the removal of the discrimination) is obey it to the letter. If one man destroys his fellow's eye, then his eye must be destroyed. If instead of an eye, he takes his life, then his life must be taken. There must be no such thing as pardon, or commutation of punishment, for the law is imperative .- "Ye shall take no satisfaction for the life of the murderer; he shall surely be put to death."

And not only the murderer, but the blasphemer, the glutton, and the drunkard, must all be put to death. And, if a father shall find his son guilty of idolatry, he must put him to death, and that with his own hand. The sabbath breaker, also, must be put to death; and reasoning on this principle, the seventh day must be the sabbath; for this was one of the principles of action that God gave to man, to " Remember the sabbath day to keep it holy," and "the sev-enth day is the sabbath." The writer must therefore submit to the dilemma, either to class the sabbath among the types and shadows, or keep the seventh day as the sabbath.

If these laws are binding on us, then are we guilty of a grievous sin against God; not only on account of our personal disregard of them, but for tolerating disobedience in others. These laws should be the laws of the land; and the full amount of penalty should be executed upon all offenders; for the penalty is a part of the law.

If none of the Jewish laws relating to civil government were repealed, what is the meaning of the passage-" Ye have heard that it hath been said, an eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth; but I say unto you that ye resist not evil," &c.? The writer says, this is designed as a rule for individuals, but not for the magistrate. Then it follows, that the magistrate must act agreeably to the old Jewish code, and exact " an some remarks of my own. The object of eye for an eye," &c. But who appoints the magistrate? The individuals surely that advocates of non-resistance are not authoriindividuals have a right to appoint a man to do that, which they have no right to do themselves. We may not maim, wound, rive their principal support, is a misappreto do it for us. This reasoning is too ab-

supposed that Christ came to establish a the Moral, Civil, and Ceremonial. We all new church, and that, consequently, he agree that the first, as given amid the thuntaught contrary to the teachings of the Old ders of Sinai, is still binding. We also agree that the last, being fulfilled in the suf-"God cannot deny himself. If he were ferings and death of Christ, has passed ato teach truths and give us principles of ac- way. The only question then is, respecting tion at one time, and abrogate them at ano. the civil law, which God gave for the govther, he would contradict himself. We ernment of the Jews, as a nation. That must, therefore, conclude that, if the Old this was abrogated by Christ, I think there and New Testaments were given us by the is abundant evidence. A part is quoted by same Divine Author, there will be a perfect our Savior, in his sermon on the mount, and harmony and agreement between the truths, a contrary course enjoined. Another evithe principles and the institutions taught by dence of its repeal, is found in the case of the adulteress that was brought to Christ. The first thing I would notice, is the The law required that she should be stoned. stoned; but what sayest thou?" Then the This is absurd and inconsistent. What course which he took to shut their mouths peace man ever brought such evidence in and screen her from the penalty of the law. support of his principles? The advocates and the manner in which he dismissed her, of non-resistance do not reason thus. It is "Neither do I condemn thee, go and sin no an error into which men too frequently fall, more," is strong evidence of the repeal of and which, I think, may justly be charged this law. There is also a different spirit in upon the writer of the passages here quoted, the prayers relating to enemies, in the Old, and New Testaments. David says, "Let and receive or reject every principle, as it their way be dark and slippery; let the anagrees or disagrees with that proposition. gel of the Lord persecute them." Ps. 37. Even the word of God itself is warped and How different the prayer of the Savior. distorted, to bring it into conformity to their "Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do,"-and of Stephen, "Lord, The principle here laid down is, that God lay not this sin to their charge."

Much more evidence might be brought to substantiate the point in question, but my limits compel me to forbear for the present.

TO THE PUBLIC,

And particularly to the Citizens of the town of Worcester.

Fellow Citizens:—I wish to say a few words to you about prejudices. Am I not a colored man? Yes, I own I am. Are not my rights as dear to me as to others? I snot my money as good as a white man's? Yes. Does not the white man exert the colored man is on his day we he expecting the state of the st Yes, I own I am. Are not my rights as dear to me as to others? Is not my money as good as a white man's? Yes. Does not the white man expect the colored man to do his duty, as he expects it of others? To pay when he owes—to perform his contracts—and to do all his duties as faithfully and strictly as others? Yes. Does he not in all things expect he will do his duty? And if he does not, does he not complain and hold him to his responsibility? Yes. Does not the colored man make as free and liberal use of his money as the white man? Surely he does. If then the colored man, in his intercourse with mankind, is expected and required to treat you the same as others, why then do not you, who profess to be his friends and advocates, treat him with the respect and decency which you admit he deserves as a fellow being? Here I am in a free State. Here you call upon me to pay my taxes—here are the laws of your State which I have to abide by, as much as the white man. You will admit all this to me; but when it comes for me to use one of my privileges like a man, like a gentleman, as I esteem myself, you will look at my color. That you will not give me my privilege then, because I am a colored man, is true. Here you advertise your public coaches, your rait roads, and your cars. I will take my trunk and go to the depot, well dressed, as I always am. I shall undertake to go in your cars. Pay for my ticket the same as others. And although my pockets are well lined with money, and my person civil, you will say, "you cannot go in our cars with others who pay the same price." The car-master will then say. "we will show you where you can ride—some ride here." I answer, I do not as a gentleman wish to ride in a dirt car. I wish to use privileges as other men do. I wish to ride with decent and respectable gentlemen. "Ail!" says he, "you are a colored man." Reply: "Did I make my sell? Am I to blame for my color? Did not the same Almighty God make me that made you? Why then do you taunt and insult me about my color? II I am rivil—if I am

My feelings have been repeatedly wounded in this My feelings have been repeatedly wounded in this way; and particularly on a recent occasion, when my friends frem Pennsylvania and New York were here in Worcester. At several of your public stage hotels, you reused to show them the common hospitalities due to strangers, and in direct violation of the statute regulating licensed houses. And why? They were colored men, yet they were respectable and well behaved men. They were the same men, who, at the Coronation of the Virgin Queen of England, were well received by her majesty and her sunjects, and were not only treated with hospitality, but were presented presents in token of civility and respect for them and their country. But here in Worcester—in the heart of the Commonwealth—in this great and free country—where there is so much his great and free country—where there is so much his effect the rights of the colored man? Not a single person.

When justice, simple justice, was asked to be done

When justice, simple justice, was asked to be done

to us in this case, we were treated with scorn, con-tempt, and base neglect. Now, gentlemen, let me say with regard to myself, I was born and bred in the South—and notwithstand-I was born and bred in the South—and notwithstanding your boast of your free institutions, you at the same time grind the colored people in the dust, by destroying their spirit of self-respect and independence, and by degrading them by your haughty and unjust regulations, which make them slaves to your passions and prejudices. You do it. There is no use in disgursing the fact. It is true.

My forefathers at the South fought heroically in the Revolution, for independence. And what did it avail our race, either in the free or slave states. Its fruits were not for us—they were plucked for others—not for us.

I will say for myself, that in my experience, which has been extended to every Southern State but two, there the colored man who travels is treated with more respect and more like a gentleman, than in the free States, where prejudices are so strong against our color. This is true, notwithstanding so much is said on this subject in the free States—and when I see that so much appears to be done for political purposes and political effect, I am led to believe that there is less done for the soen is welfare and happing see that so much appears to be done for political purposes and political effect, I am led to believe that there is less done for the soemi welfare and happiness of the colored man, than for political and selfish purposes. With regard to myself, I am a citizen of Worcester, and have been for about five years. I have paid my taxes, and behaved like a gentleman, and yet I have suffered much from prejudice against me on account of my color. I have on this account come before you to express my feelings in my, ownsimple way. The public I trust will excuse me in this, for any fault of expression or manner, in which I have put forth my own views on this subject. Let me conclude by appealing to my fellow citizens to say whether I am not willing to assist, at any and at all times, in defence of the public peace and our institutions—and of my own town and my country, as any man that lives? Am I not as ready, on any emergency, to do my duty, as any man? Am I not as willing and ready to assist the sick and needy? Does not such a character constitute a man and a gentleman? Why then do you attempt to degrade me on account of my color—and refuse to put me on my good counter, and behaviour? A last, we have gentleman? Why then do you attempt to degrade me on account of my color—and refuse to put me on my good couduct and behaviour? Alas! we have too many gentlemen, in the false sense of the term; yes: we have had a signal instance of this recently in this town—a swinding gentleman. He was, without any vouchers, received as a gentleman, and yet he proved to be a villain. Yes: here in Worcester, I say it with feelings of shame, a gentleman and old it treated as a villain, be he ever so well vouched for by his conduct and good behaviour.

HENRY SCOTT,

HENRY SCOTT. Worcester, Dec. 4, 1838.

WITHOUT LIMBS. There is in Scituate, a male child, now about 10 or 12 years old. It has neither legs nor arms—and was born in this condition—but upon the left shoulder there is a little member, resembling a part of a finger with the first joint, with which he can open a box or pick up a cent. He can roll himself about like a ball, with much facility—and this is his manner of lecomation. Our informat saw him ner of locomotion. Our informant saw was about 5 years of age when he was about 5 years of age; he was then upon the floor, and being somewhat intim-idated by the appearance of a stranger, he im-modulately rolled himself under the bed. The Lichas good bealth, a good countenance, and a quick, intelligent mind. He is constantly tak-en to school; and his progress in fsome things is fully equal to that of perfectly formed ch.l-dren.—Hingham Gazette.

Av Awrett Warnes. A men by the name of Josiah Chace, of Blackstone, was drowned in the canal between Blackstone and Waterford, (Mendon.) on Tuesday evening last. He had been to this village after rum, and while on his way home, became so much intoxicated by excessive drinking, that he was unable to proceed without assistance. He was found by two men while on their way to Waterford, who conducted him as far as they were going, and then helium to proceed the remainder of the distance unattended. He had in his possession two timpails of rum, of which he, without doubt, occasionally partook. He pursued his course towards Blackstone; but, having unfortunately mistaken his way, attempted to cross the canal at the "Bulk-head," when he lost his balance and was precipitated into the water and drownat the "Bulk-head," when he lost his balance and was precipitated into the water and drowned; no one being near to assist him. We further learn and regret to say, that he has been employed for some length of time in carrying this deadly poison to certain others of his class in some of the up stream villages. The deceased has left a wife, and a large family of children to deplore his untimely end.

Weonsocket Patriot.

Cold Weather at the South. The National Intelligencer of Monday says:

"Yesterday was a very cold day for the season, the thermometer standing at 22 degrees at sourise. We had another snow storm, which commenced at about 9 o'clock, and continued commenced at about 9 o'clock, and continued till late in the afternoon, leaving a white covering upon the ground as far as the eye could reach. We understand from persons who travelled into Virginia about 30 miles, in the early part of last week, that snow lay upon the hills and mountains pretty deep, and that, had not the weather turned milder about the middle of the week, there would have been good sleighing in Loudon county."

The New Orleans Picayone says, that " those out of employ at the North at this present time, had better stay where they are for the present, where himg is cheap. As for getting any thing to do here, it is out of the question."

The Mississippi was filled with floating ice on the 19th at St. Louis. At Galera the country was luried is some—the tributary rivers all closed—and the thermometer # above 2 to.

We find in the Marrolle F. We find in the Maysrille Eagle of the 21st, a report of the trial of Mr. Mahan, of Ohio, whose arrest and conveyance to Kentucky, on a requisition from the Governor of that State, had such an unfortunate effect upon the recent election. It will be seen that Mr. Mahan ent election.

was acquitted:
"Manan's Trial. The trial of the RevJohn B. Mahan, for the abduction of the slaves
of William Greathouse, Esq., commenced on
Tuerday afternoon of last week, in the Mason
Circuit Court, and terminated on Monday. It
appeared from the evidence that Mahan stated
to the witness, that during the month preceding his indictment, fifteen slaves had passed
through his hands on their way from Kentucky
to Ohio or Canada; and that of these fifteen two,
(the same which are named in the indictment,) to Ohio or Canada; and that of these nicentwo, the same which are named in the indictment, belonged to Mr Greethouse; that there was a chain, reaching from Kentucky to Canada, for the purpose of forwarding figuitive slaves. Mahan further urged the witness to become one of the links to that chain, offering to pay him for his services. Upon the witness hesitating, Mahan told him that he need not fear, for there was a coloral harker in Mayaville who sent him all he could.

The evidence on the part of the prosecution The evidence on the part of the prosecution having closed, the counsel for the prisoner moved the court to exclude the whole of it from the consideration of the jury, as wholly insufficient and incompetent to prove the offence charged in the indictment. Or, that the court would instruct the jury that, in the absence of all evidence to prove that the offence charged was committed by the prisoner, being personally present in the county of Mason, at the time the offence was committed, he is not legally subject to conviction in this prosecution. gally subject to conviction in this prosecution. And that the Court farther instruct the jury, And that the court and jury have no jurisdiction of the case, if, from the evidence, they are satisfied the prisoner is a citizen of the State of Ohio, and had not been in Kentucky until brought here by legal process to answer to this presentation.

brought here by legal process to answer to this possecution.

On the part of the prosecution, it was contended that, by the statute of Kentucky of 1830, upon which the prisoner is charged, all who are guilty as principals - that the English law is express in assigning the jurisdiction over principals to the place where the crime was committed, and whose laws were violated: That the crime charged in the industment was complete, and consummated in Kentucky, and that her laws alone were violated: That the jurisdiction of Kentucky, consequently, attached; and the evidence fully supported the indictment. The motion on the part of the defence should, therefore, he overruled by thecourt.

Judge Reid delivered his opinion, in writing,

fence should, therefore, be overruled by the court.

Judge Reid delivered his opinion, in writing, on Monday morning, in which he decided, substantially, that the prisoner had not violated the criminal law of Kentucky, unless he aided personally, in the escape of the fugitives from Kentucky, or was near enough to assist in case of alarm or danger. He permitted the case, however, to go to the lury, who had a right to judge of the law and the facts, with the charge that, if they found from the evidence, the crime alleged was not committed in Mason county, they should find for the accused.

The jury retired a few moments and returned into court with a verdict of "sor Guilly."

into court with a verdict of "Nor Cull.TY."

Mone of Mahan. We learn that upon the acquital of Mahan, he was detained in prison on a civil process, at the suit of Greathouse, for the value of certain runaway slaves. A capias was ussued and Mahan could not give bail. This, I conceive, is an unwarrantable abuse of the process of the Court. No civil process can be rightfully used to detain a person, delivered upon the requisition of the Governor, and conveyed into a new jurisdiction to answer a sneveyed into a new jurisdiction to answer a spe-cific charge. The court should quash the pro-cess on a short motion, and discharge the de-fendant.— Cincinnati Guzette.

From the Bangor Whig.

LINNEUS. Me., Nov. 19, 1833.

A Boy TARES BY A BEAR! Mr. Editor—
About 7 o'clock last evening, Mr. Isanc Saunders's son James, who is about eight years of age, was sent to true barn to fee d the eattle, and while returning therefron to the house, (the distance of about 40 reds) had his attention arrested by the anguegane of a bout bloss object. while returning therefree. To the noise, (the distance of about 40 rids) had his attention arrested by the appearance of a huge black object directly ahead of him. He stood still for a moment, not knowing whether to advance or retreat. At length he concluded to go ahead, when the bear rose up on his hind legs, and put himself in an attitude to receive the youngster with his fore paws. The boy perceiving the attitude of the bear, and his apparent determination to maintain his ground, gave a loud screech, and turned and ran towards the barn. At this, the bear started in pursuit, and came up with the boy, who was still screeching. Just as the men in the house, who had heard the alarm, were approaching the theatre of action, the bear seized the boy, with his fore paws raised himself again upon his hind legs, and started with his prey with all possible dispatch for the woods. The men hotly pursued him for some three quarters of a mile, when the bear finding himself but a few feet shead of his pursuers, turned around and stood face to his pursuers, turned around and stood face to face with them, when the men, each of whom was armed with an axe, made a motion to give him a gentle tap upon the head, but his lef paw was ready for a fend off, while he held the boy tightly with his right one. The men find-ing it was useless to fight with axes, one of them started for the house after a gun, which he loaded with buck shot, and returned to the woods. On his arrival at the scene of battle, the bear in attempting to turn and try leg-bail again, was shot through the left side of his body, which brought him to the ground, and caused him to relinquish his hold of the boy, who scampered home more frightened than hurt, having received no other harm than a most unconscionable hugging. Mr. Saunders took the bear to his house. He weighed when dressed 362 pounds, and is said to be the large-est ever caught in this town.

For some time past, a number of persons have had depredations a munited on their stock by some wild animal or animals. Sheep have been slaugitered repeatedly, and in one or two instances, swine, and even cows, have been attacked and killed. One man, Mr. David Roblins, for instance, has lost two fine cows, and I have been compeiled to drive my cattle into the barn for security. Yours, &c. J. T.

A WHOLESALE MURDER. The Grenada (Moss.) Bulketin of the 8th ult., gives the details of a most horrible affair. Gideon Gibson sold, some time since, a tract of land and some negroes, on a long credit, to Wilson and Simpose and Gibson and Control of the control o derstanding arose, and Gibson. Some misunderstanding arose, and Gibson demanded that the contract should be rescinded. To this Simpson agreed, but Wilson refused to give up the property. On the 2d uft, refused to give up the property. On the 2d ult, Gibson and Simpson, accompanied by Messrs. Clarke, Morrison, and Boytt, went on to the premises and took off the negroes by force. Wilson was in his own house armed with a rifle and a double-barreled shot gun. As they passed the house, he fired upon them, killing Morrison dead and severely wounding Boytt. The company rode on with the negroes, leaving Morrison's body on the ground. Wilson reloaded, cut through the field, got ahead of them and fired again, killing Clarke and probably Gibson. Simpson and Boytt and three negroes got off and arrived at Dr. Fisher's neighboring plantation. The other negroes took to the woods. Gibson's horse arrived at Dr. Fisher's. It was believed Gibson was killed. The sheriff and his posse were soon out in pursuit of Wilson.

THE NORTH EASTERN BOUNDARY. The THE NORTH EASTERN BOUNDARY. The Commissioners appointed by the gevernment of Mame to examine the North East Boundary Line, have concluded their duties and returned to their homes. The Bangor Courier says, "We understand that they found very distinctly marked highlands at the point where the waters divide between the St Lawrence and the Atlantic Ocean, and all the country north of the St. John river extremely mountainous. The country where the waters divide is not level and swampy, as has been represented and believed by many, but lies in mountainous and dividing highland, corresponding to the terms of the treaty of 1783."—Botton Mer. Jour. From the Buffalo Commercial.

From the Buffalo Commercial.

A TURILLING INCIDENT. Among the perilons scenes of the heavy gale which caused such wide spread disaster to our lake shipping, a few weeks since, one has come to our knowledge equalling in interest the most highly wrought tale of fiction. In that fearful night wrought tale of fiction. In that fearful night he steamboat Constitution, Capt. Appleby, was out amidst the terrors of the gale. By the glimpses caught at intervals, when the fifful storm for a moment broke away, the anxious and watchful commander was made aware of the critical situation of his boat, which was rapidly drifting in—under the hurricane power of the gale, which blew almost directly across the lake—toward a dangerous reef, from which becape would have been impossible. He went

rapidly drilling in—under the hurricane power of the gale, which blew almost directly across the lake—toward a dangerous reef, from which escape would have been impossible. He went directly to the engineer, and ordered on "more steam." The reply was that there was already as much on as the boilers would safely bear.

Again did the captain seek the deck, to see if his laboring boat was making headway, and again returned to the engineer room. He explained to the engineer their hazardous situation, and told him that all hope was lost, if no more headway could be gained—but left the engineer to act his discretion in the crisis. A moment of reflection and his decision was made. Life or death hung on the issue. Certain destruction awaited the boat and her devoted crew, in a few brief minutes, if she did not gain upon the driving storm. This might be averted, if the boilers—already crowded to a fearful pressure—could yet bear a heavier strain, and that he determined to TRY. The, the awful horrors of an EXPLOSION were vividly before him—the mangled limbs, the accrebed an lifeless bodies, the death shrieks and the groons of the hapless victims, were before his eyes and on his executed. of the hapless victims, were before his eyes and on his ear-the alternative was a fearful one,

on his car—the alternative was a fearful one, yet it must be resorted to.

He coolly directed the heads of two barrels of oil to be broken in, and the furnaces were rapidly fed with wood dipped in the highly inflammable liquid, while two men with ladles dashed the oil into the fi-mes. The intense heat which these combustibles created, generated steam with the rapidity of lightning, and soon the resistless waper forced up the safety valve, and issued forth with tremendous violence, its sharp hissing heard above the wild lence, its sharp hissing heard above the wild uproar of the waters and the storm. With a desperate and determined courage, which equalled the most daring heroism that the page of history has ever recorded, the engineer set y has ever recorded, the engineer a non the lever of the safety valve, to con-raise the steam to the necessary pow fine and raise the steam to the

more upon the tever of the sofety valve, to confine and raise the steam to the necessary power
required to propel the boat against the drifting
waves! In this awful situation he calmly remained, until the prodigious efforts of the engine had forced the Constitution sufficiently
off shore to be beyond the threatened danger.

This intrepld act was not a rash and vain
glorious attempt to gain the applause of a mulitude by a fool-hardy exposure of life, in some
racing excursion—it was not the deed of a
drunken and reckless man, wickedly heedless
of the safety of those whose lives were periled—
but it was the self-possessed and determined
courage of one whose firmness is worthy of all
admiration. We give it as it was told to us, as
one of those frequent scenes of real life, whose
actual realities are indeed "stranger than
fiction."

Great Britain and Mexico. The National Intelligencer, says that the British Minister to Mexico, Mr. Packenham, sailed from England on the 20th ult. In the Pique frigate, to touch at Halifax, and theuse proceed to Mexico. It is stated that Mr. Packenham is the bearer of instructions with reference to the disputes between France and Mexico, and that he is invested with the requisite powers to mediate between the two parties. The British Government had further instructed Sir Charles Paget to proceed with a naval force from the mouth of the St. Lawrence to the coast of Mexico, to render any protection to the British interests that circumstances might require. This force was seen on the 7th ultimo in the Gulf, steering for Vera Cruz.

FROM CENTRAL AMERICA. Letters of the 27th of October, from Balize, Honduras, state that the Province of Gualemala was again in a complete stree of revolution, the rebel chief Carrera having taken up arms against the Government for the second time, and with the aid of about 100 men, had captured the old city of Guatamala, nearly every jouse and church of which he had robbed. He was subsequent; diven out by Gen. Ladagar, from near Guatamala, after a severe action, in which 200 of his followers were killed. Presigne; Morazan, at the head of 3000 men from St. Salvador, was in rorsuit of the rebels, and hopes were entertained that the revolution would be soon suppressed. In consequence of the disturbed condition of the country, the erops of Cochincal and Indigo were expected to be very short.—New York Gazette.

The Milwaukie Scotinel of the 6th inst, re-cords the death of Angelina Sanderson, daugh-ter of Capt. J. Sanderson, of that town. The mother tied her in a chair and set her near the stove for the purpose of keeping her warm, for a few moments, when she heard the child cry; she hastened to the babe, and to her horror, found the child lying against the stove! The The Milwankie Sentinel of the 6th inst infant had turned the chair over and brought its face in contact with the stove. Her face and breast were horribly burned, so that she expir-

MERTING-HOUSE BURNT. The meeting-house of the Orthodox Congregational Society in Sharon, Mass., was entirely consumed by fire on Sabbath morning Nov. 25. The fire, which took where the stove-pipe passed through the ceiling, was discovered soon after the comceiling, was discovered soon after the com-mencement of the morning service; but having probably been burning for some time in the loft before it was perceived, its progress was so rapid that it was infloosible to extinguish it, and there was not even time to save the windows. There was no insurance.

dows. There was no insurance.

Stramboat Disaster. The Nashville, Tenn, Banner, of the 21st ult. says—The steamboat Smelter arrived last night, and brings intelligence that the steamboat Native, on her passage from below to this place, turst her boiler yesterday, near Dover, on Ingraham's Shoals, killing two negro men, and severely scalding several other persons. A number of horses and cattle that were on board, were blown into the river, and, we presume, perished.

DEATH AT THE HAND OF A BROTHER A DEATH AT THE HASD OF A BROTHER A heart rending accident occurred in Jessamine county, Ky., a few daws since. In the course of a playful contest, between two little sons of Mr. Samuel McDowell, William and James, the former accidentally struck a half-opened knife, which he held in his hand, into the breast of his brother, inflicting a wound that proved fatal in fifteen minutes. The deceased was about 13 years of age.

was about 13 years of age.

Serious Accident. On Saturday week, a son of Mr. Joseph D. Warren of Stamford, about five years of age, was most shockingly horned, under the following circunstances: Mr. W. left him in his workshop with a smaller clied, whist he went to his house for cinner. He had not been absent long, when the dreadful screams of a child attracted the attention of some person in the street. On entering the shop, to learn the cause, the unfortunate lad was found running about the room in a state of distraction, and enveloped in flames. On extinguishing the fire, it was found that the greater part of he clothes, especially about his waist, were entirely destroyed, and his face, neek, and shoulders, badly buraned. It is supposed his a prou took fire while he was playing about the stove, and this should be a caution to parents how they expose their children to similar accidents.—Stamford (Ct.) Sentinel.

Shocking Accidents. The Hauerstown (MA)

Shocking Accident. The Hagerstown (Md) Torch Light states, that on the night of Thursday, the 22d ult., Mr. Christian Winter. of that place, accidentally shot his eldest son, a pionising bay about 8 years of age, through the head. The ball entered on the left side, a little in front of the ear, and passed out of the back of the head, carrying a portion of the brains and skull with it. The child continued to breathe for fifteen or twenty minutes, when it expired. Mr. W. was examining a pistol, which accidentally went off, the ball passing through the thin part of his own hand, through the child's head, slightly wounding a young man in his employment, in the arm, and lodged in a partition of the room in which the accident occurr. d. SHOCKING ACCIDENT. The Hagerstown (Md)

MEDICAL TESTIMONY.—Fifty tree physicians of the City of New York, have given testimony in relation to the milk of cows fed chiefly an distillery slops. They make no hesitation in stating, that they believe such milk to be averagely detrimental to the milk to be extremely detrimental to the health, especially of young children, as it not only contains too little nutriment for the purposes of food, but appears to possess unhealthy properties, owing in part, probably, to the confinement of the cows, and the bad air which they consequently have to breathe, as well as unnatural and pernicious nature of the slops on which they are fed.

A woman died in Italy at the age of 142-She had been married 8 times-the last time when she was 100 to a young man of 20 .-The youth looked to her property, thinking she must soon shuffle off the mortal coil; but she punished his mercenary spirit by living

Roguery is cunning, if not wise. A fel-low lately borrowed a new black suit of a gentleman in Baltimore, by asking it of his wife during the owner's absence, to wear at the funeral of his brother; but has gone, leaving his brother unburied, it dead.

BRIGHTON MARKET-Monday, Dec. 3. At Market 375 Beef Cattle, 75 Stores, 200 heep, 1175 Swine.
PRICES.—Beef Cattle—A small advance was

effected, and we quote to correspond. First quality, 7,55 to 8; second quality, 7 to 7,50; third quality, 5,50 to 6,50. Stores - We noticed a few sales only, except

working oxen.

Sheep—All at market were of fair quality. A Sitep—All at market were of fair quanty. A few lots were sold at 2,25, 2,50, and 2,75.

Sicine—Sales were a little better than last week. Lots to peddle were sold at 5 to 6 for sows, and 6 to 7 for barrows. At retail, 6 to 7 1-2 c.—Adv. & Pat.

NOTICES.

THE MINUTES of the Sabbath School Convention of the Worcester Baptist Association are ready for delivery at this office, to those churches who have paid for them.

ANTI-SLAVERY MEETING.

Worcester, Dec. 7.

The members of the Worcester Anti-Slavery Society are requested to meet at the American Temperance House, Monday Evening next, at 6 1-2 o'clock, to discuss important subjects.

Per order of the President,

GEO. M. RICK, Secretary.

MARRIED: In this town, Mr. Henry L. Rogers of Spring-field, to Miss Caroline B. Benton. In West Buylston, by Rev. Leonard Tracy, Mr. Sylvanus Morse, Principal of the Merrimac Academy, Bradford, to Miss Harriet N. Jenks;

also Mr. Thomas Bond, Merchant of North Brookfield, to Miss Nancy B. Jenks, daughters of Dr. Nicholas Jenks of West Boylston. In Thompson, Conn. by Rev. Harvey Fittz, Mr. Marcus Jacobs to Miss Abigail Jacobs, both

of Thompson.
In Spencer, Dec. 3, by Rev. Mr. Packard, Mr.

In Spencer, Dec. 3, by Rev. Mr. Packard, Mr. William Henry of Killingly, Ct., to Miss Ann Maria, daughter of Dea. Joel Grout.

In Fitchburg, Nov. 27, by Rev. E. Bullard, Mr. Moses E. Green, formerly of Smithfield, R. I., to Miss Louisa R. Proctor.

In Paxton, Nov. 27, by Adam Harrington, Eaq., of Shrewsbury, Mr. Charles Dodd to Miss Lucinda D. Harrington.

In Barre, by Rev. Mr. Thompson, Mr. Leonard E. Howland to Miss Maria L. Whitcomb. In Harvard, Mr. J. Lawrence Estey of New

In Harvard, Mr. J. Lawrence Estey of New York city, to Miss Lucy Wood. In Walpole, Erastus D. Miller, M. D., of this

town, to Louisa, daughter of Truman Clark, Esq.

DIED: In this town, Dec. 2, Mrs. Deborah H., reliet

In this town, Dec. 2, Mrs. Deborah H., relict of Mr. Ezekiel Partridge, aged 62; Mrs. Sophia P., wife of Mr. John Hall, Jr., aged 33.

In New Madrid, Missouri, Sept. 30, Mr. Darius Collier, fornerly of this town, aged 25.

In Leicester, Nov. 6, of croup, Lewis Frederick, son of David McFarland, Jr., aged 3 years. In New Braintree, Nov. 23, after a short but distressing sickness, Winthrop Earle, a promising and only son of Electa Nye, aged 18.

In Holden, Nov. 30, Capt. Asa Broad, 63.

In Millbury, Nov. 26, very suddenly, Major Josiah Woodward, aged 70.—Dec. 2, of consumption, Mrs. Lydia, wife of Nathan Parkhurst. In North Brookfield, Nov. 28, Mr. John Edmands, aged 73.

nands, aged 73.
In Brookfield, Nov. 9, Heman Stebbins, Esq.

aged 47. aged 47. In Spencer, Nov. 26, Mrs. Elizabeth, widow of the late Elisha Harrington, aged 75. In Oxford, Dec. 1, William C. Eaton, aged 25. In Winchendon, Nov. 4, Mr. Stillman Howe,

aged 28.
In Amherst, Austin II. G. Gillett, son of Rev. In Amherst, Austra D. G. Gried,
Dr. Gillet of Hallowell, aged 16.
In Cornish, N. H., Nov. 25, Mr. Joseph, Martin, formerly of Charlton Mass., aged 50.
In Boston, Mrs. Eunice Coffin, relict of Hon.

Peter Coffin, aged 82.
In Princeton, N. J. Mr. Charles C. Sears, 40, a native of Vermont, and for the last ten years principal master of a flourishing school for boys

In Arkansas, Hon. Samuel P. Carson, former-ly member of Congress from North Carolina.

HISTORY OF THE STRIPED PIG.

JUST published—price 12 1-2 cents, for sale DORR, HOWLAND & CO. Worcester, Nov. 2, 1833.

MR. LOVELL'S SERMON.

THIS day published and for sale at this Of-fice and at Uorr, Howland & Co's. Book-store, a Discourse delivered before the Wendell Reptist Association, at the ordination of Mr. ah Goddard Mission Josinh Goddard, Missionary to China, Sept. 1838, by N. G. Lovell, A. M., Pastor of the F Baptist Church of Christ in Amherst, Mass. Worcester, Nov. 16.

ROOMS AND BOARD. GENTLEMAN AND LADY can be ac-A commodated with Board in a private family, and with two large and handsome rooms, fronting on Main-street. If they prefer it they will be at liberty to farnish their rooms. Inquire at this Office.

Worcester, Nov. 16,

TO BE LET, OR SOLD, THE Editor, having taken a house in Wor-cester, will let the unoccupied half of his house in the centre of Rutland; or will sell the place on easy terms. Oct. 5, 1838.

PEABODY ON COVETOUSNESS, TUST PEBLISHED, and for sale at this office, by the hundred or single copy, "The Sin of Covetousness, considered in respect to Intemperance, Indian Oppression, Slavery, &c.," a Sermon delivered in Worcester, April 5, 1832. By Rev. David Peasody, Paster of the

Worcester, Oct. 5, 1938.

THE SLAVE'S RESIGNATION. The following having been originally published in a Kentucky paper, may indicate that in is this? that Slave State are some who regard the slave

both as a man and a sufferer.

When will Jehovah hear our cries? When will the sun of freedom rise? When will a Moses for us stand. And free us all from Pharaoh's hand? What though our skin be black as jet, Our hair be curled, our noses flat, Must we for this no freedom have, Until we find it in the grave? Yet while I thus my fate condole, To thee, my God, I'll lift my soul, That when my slavery here shall end, I may ascend to thee, my friend! Though here is none to plead my cause, My soul appeals to thy just laws, Who wilt bring all things to the light, For all thy judgments, Lord, are right. For all the comforts that I have, Whilst I am here confined a slave. Is that strong hope, that I'm made free, By thy rich blood once shed for me. My soul is free, it can't be sold, For all the gold that can be told, And when my body drops in dust, My spirit in thy hand I trust; And though no coffin I may have, Nor yet be laid in any grave, The Lord shall watch it from the skies 'Till the great trumpet bids it rise. Contentment, Lord, on me bestow, While I remain a slave below, And while I suffer grief and wrong, May thy salvation be my song.

ELIJAH'S INTERVIEW. BY CAMPBELL. On Horeb's rock the Prophet stood-The Lord before him passed: A hurricane in angry mood Swept by him strong and fast. The forest fell before its force, The rocks were shivered in its course God was not in the blast; Twas but the whirlwind of his breath.

Announcing danger, wreck and death

It ceased. The air grew mute-a cloud Came, muffling up the sun; When, through the mountain, deep and loud An Earthquake thundered on; The frighted eagle sprang in air, The wolf ran howling from his lair. God was not in the storm; Twas but the rolling of his car, The trampling of his steeds afar.

Twas still again, and nature stood And calmed her ruffled frame; When swift from Heaven a fiery flood To earth devouring came; Down to the depth the ocean fled : The sickening sun look'd wan and dead; Yet God fill'd not the flame; "Twas but the terror of his eye That lightened through the troubled sky.

At last a voice all still and small Rose sweetly on the car, Yet rose so shrill and clear, that all In heaven and earth might hear; It spoke of peace, it spoke of love; It spoke as angels speak above-And God himself was there; For oh! it was a Father's voice,

That bade the trembling world rejoice. EARLY INSTRUCTION. BY JAMES EDMESTON. Mother, watching o'er thy child, Father, filled with anxious care. In the soil, by sin defiled, Sow the seed, and sow with prayer: Though through many an anxious year, Neither fruit nor flower appear : Though the winter o'er it spread, Hard and frozen, and the seed Seem for ever lost and dead, Only seen the noxious weed. Yet refrain not in despair, Though it sleep, the seed is there, And the spring of grace will shine With the Spirit's sun and shower, And the heart in warmth divine. Feel its vivifying power. Haply late, yet surely so. Though thou see not it shall be ; Though theu live not, it shall grow, Certainly and fruitfully.

Burst the ground and wake to life, One by one each word and thought, Spring up vigorously and rife; First the blade and then the ear; And last the ripened corn appear; Till the golden harvest stand, Ready for the mower's hand : Though perhaps it meets thine eyes, Only when 'tis gathered in, Housed and garnered in the skies,

Sacred lessons thou hast taught,

Safe from every blight and sin. Parent, friend, the soil prepare; Sow the seed, and sow with prayer.

### SLAVERY. HELP CATCH THEM?

We copy the following sprig of Southern Chivalry from the "Greenville (S. C.) Moun-

catch one of the parties. This advertisement agrees well with the

Strange! is it not, reader, that persons so

rord, do you not think that a slave who the rightful property of his owner, he cannot be his own property, and must steal, if he takes himself into his own possession. How

\$50 REWARD. so that I get them again .- Or I will give \$100 for their apprehension, and

said Negroes. Letters may be addressed to the subscriber at Woodruff's Post Office, Spartanburgh District, S. C.

N. B. The above Negroes were seen on Thursday, after they ran away, at Millville, Spartanburgh District, in company with a white man, ning the burial-place of its dead, which lay near who was in a Carryall, which he exchanged at that place for a saddle. dering heap," and the humble memorials of those The white man is described as being about 35 or 38 years old—5 feet 6 or day." A fine Babylonian willow waved its 8 inches high—rather stout built— drooping branches over a humble grave, which seemed to be a polite man-had on a seemed to have been long tenanted and neglectbroad-brimmed, low-crowned white ed. The sexton, with his mattock and spade, hat, flopped in front, a good deal was preparing to excavate a last resting place worn—and it is believed he had on a for one who had just departed this life, and apmixed jeans coat and pantaloons. pared to be ready to re-open the grave to which His horse was a dark bay or brown, tolerably thin, and had the appearance of being very tired. The Boys up to the sexton and desired him to seek some were heard to say that the man's name with whom they were going off contained the loved remains of his mother and to the Georgia Rail Road.

PHILIP PILGRAM. Nov. 9.

The Mountaineer of Nov. 16, says, "We are informed that the Negroes belonging to Mr. Pilgram of Spartanburgh, which have been advertised as runaway or stolen for the last two weeks, have been recovered. They were found in the possession of REY NOLDS DILL, of this District, who has been apprehended and lodged in

## CHILD'S DEPARTMENT.

From the New England Magazine. THANKSGIVING.

An anonymous modern writer has beautifully said,—" There are moments in existence which comprise the power of years as thousands of roses are contained in a few drops of their essence." The remark is no more beautiful than just. I once witnessed an incident which made me feel its truth, though long before the sentiment itself was written. In one of the largest villages in the easterly part of Connecticut, a man was left a widow, with ten children, all but one of whom were under twenty years of age. The family had once enjoyed a competence, and looked forward to years of ease and plenty. Toward the close of the revolutionary war, the father, thinking to make a profitable speculation, disposed of a large and profitable stock in trade, and received in payment what, at the time, wascalled cash, but which turned out shortly to be worthless paper-bills of the old Continental Currency. These bills were laid up in his desk and soon began to depreciate in These bills were laid up value. The deterioration went on from day to day, and in a few months the bubble burst and the fund which had been hoarded to educate a family would not buy them a breakfast. At this moment the father died. I will not trace the history of this family through its days of destitution and poverty. It is sufficient to state that the children were scattered in various directions, and engaged and indignant rebuke of society? There is To scattered in various directions, and engaged and indignant rebuke of society? There is in various employments, till at length all reproach enough poured upon the drunken-were gone, and the mother left alone, de-ness, debauchery and dishonesty of the poor ing it to the publisher, the work will be sent for were gone, and the momer left alone, dependent on triends for a hed room, and on
the labor of her hands for her new subsists
the labor of her hands for her new subsists
ence. In process of time, one of the sons

Why is it, then, that fashionable vice

Carrentes river Philadelphis, and communications. In process of time, one of the sons ways. having completed his apprenticeship, hired is able to hold up its head, and sometimes to a house for his mother, and lived with her, occupy the front ranks of society? It is while he followed the occupation of a shoemaker. Thanksgiving day came; and with compromising virtue, keep it in countenance. it returned an opportunity to indulge in its It is because timid woman streches out her peculiar rites, which they had not enjoyed hand to the man whom she knows to be the for ten years. The two youngest boys, who deadliest enemy of morality and of her sex, lived at a distance from each other and from the parent, came HOME to keep Thanks-giving. The festive preparations were completed-the table been assembled together before within the ises? I tell you, never. So long as men are remembrance of the youngest of the group. The grateful and pious mother lifted her heart and her voice to the widow's God, and You may multiply Temperance Societies, uttered a blessing on that kindness which and Moral Reform Societies; you may pile hed not broken the bruised reed, and that up statute books against gamdling and disgoodness which had remembered all her sorrows, and permitted her once more to see tainees" of the present month. The white so many of her orphan children assembled man who offers the reward, and the white about her. Her expressions of gratitude man in whose "company they were seen," are undoubtedly both alike friends and supporters of slavery. When "seen," they overflowered the physical faculties; her bosom heaved with strong convulsions, her utwere, probably, on their way to another terance was choked, the hips could not re- Astoria, dated below Jefferson city, Oct. 28, market. We do not expect to see either lieve by words the emotions which filled the to his friend in St. Louis, published in the the black men, or their white companion soul—she faltered and would have fallen, that the Mormons have devastated Davies but that the elder son caught and sustained that the Mormons have devastated Davies counts have devastated Davies. her in his arms Tears at length came to her relief, and the earthquake of the soul was succeeded by those grateful and affection. The letters from uniform military in the soul county, burning the seat of justice and most of the houses, and were then marching on Richmond with the intention of destroying the state. The letters from uniform military and the seat of justice and most of the houses, and were then marching on Richmond with the intention of destroying the seat of justice and most of the houses, and were then marching on Richmond with the intention of destroying the seat of justice and most of the houses, and were then marching on Richmond with the intention of destroying the seat of justice and most of the houses, and were then marching on Richmond with the intention of destroying the seat of justice and most of the houses, and were then marching on Richmond with the intention of destroying the seat of justice and most of the houses, and were then marching on Richmond with the intention of destroying the seat of justice and most of the houses, and were then marching on Richmond with the intention of destroying the seat of justice and most of the houses.

LADY JANE GREY. This most accomplished and amiable female, nearly allied to ceed forthwith to the seat of war; and presthe royal family, and devoted to the Protes-Ranaway from the subscriber on the night of the 28th inst., two age of eighteen. The night before she was Negro Fellows-one named Douglas, beheaded, she sent a Greek Testament to about 23 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 her sister Catharine, with this high encomiinches high, stout built, of rather yellow complexion—had on when he left a broadcloth coat, black fur hat, and new shoes—other clothing not recollected. The other fellow is namrecollected. The other fellow is named Jerry, is about 23 years of age- tament and last will, which he bequeathed upwards of six feet high-weighs unto us wretches, which shall lead you to about 180 or 190 lbs.—not very black the path of eternal joy; and, if you with a wore off a straw hat, and took with good mind read it, and do with an earnest him a homespun coat and roundabout, mind purpose to follow it, it shall bring you and new shoes. I will give the above to an immortal and everlasting life. It shall reward for the apprehension of said teach you how to live, and how to die. It Negroes and their delivery to me, or shall win you more than you should have Negroes and then derivery to me, or for their confinement in any safe Jail, gained by your woful father's lands; for as, so that I get them again.—Or I will if God had prospered him, you should have inherited his lands, so if you apply diligently sufficient proof to convict any white it, you shall be an inheritor of such riches, to this book, seeking to direct your life after person of harboring or inveigling off as neither the covetous shall withdraw from you, neither thief shall steal, neither yet the moths corrupt.'

### SEXTON, SPARE THAT GRAVE.

While sojourning, a few years since, in a nea little village in New England, I visited one eve-I have alluded, when a gentleman of preposses sing appearance, and advanced in years, came other spot, as the grave he was about to violate name with whom they were going out son, a beautiful boy, who had died in his sixth to the Georgia Bail Road.

This incident year, about twenty years before. This incident suggested the following lines:

Sexton! spare that grave, Touch not a single clod! There let the wild grass wave Forever o'er that sod.

Sexton! my Mother sleeps In that neglected spot; The willow o'er it weeps; I pray thee touch it not.

'Twas my loved Father's hand That placed it near her grave; Then, sexton, let it stand, And long in sadness wave.

Long years have passed away, By gloom and care oppressed, Since that dark, cheerless day When she was laid to rest.

For she who soothed my woes, And lulled my cares to sleep Shall still in peace repose, Tho' I am left to weep.

And there my beauteous boy, Whose pale and noble brow Once glowed with love and joy, There, too, reposes now.

His dust has mingled long With hers he loved so well, Whose evening prayer and song Could each young care dispel.

Sexton, I love the spot, And that old willow tree: Your spade shall harm it not. No, harmed it must not be

# [National Intelligence

# MISCELLANY.

Why is it, in fact, that the tone of morality in the high places of society, is so lax and complaisant, but for want of the independent and indignant relation of recision (N). because respectable persons hesitating and It is because timid woman streches out her pl was spread—around it you think society is ever to be regenerated bold to condemn vice only when it is in rags, there will never be any radical improvem honesty; but so long as the timid homages of the fair and honored are paid to splendid iniquity, it will be all in vain .- ORVILLE

mon troubles are not yet over. A letter pretence that "the slaves love their masters and would not leave them if they might."

was succeeded by those gradeful and anection it also. Two letters from military gentlement it also. Two letters from military gentlement in a mother's heart. inserted in the Favette Missourian of the It is near forty years since this incident 27th ult., confirm the above, with the addiwell treated as the Southern slaves are, should runaway? And then, to moralize a bright to my imagination as it was at the Bogard, ordered out not long since for the should runaway? And then, to moralize a moment of its occurrence. Eternity can protection of Ray county, had been cut to

not obliterate its impress from my memory, pieces, by a Mormon detachment, nearly 400 runs away is guilty of stealing? for, if he is and if it could I would not accept of eternistrong, three or four only succeeding in ty on that condition—for that widow was my making their escape. A mounted force of mother.

mother.

mother. with orders to rendezvous at Fayette with all practicable expedition, in order to proent appearances would seem to indicate that the controversy will not be brought to a close without a bloody struggle. We are unable to throw any satisfactery light, either on the origin of the difficulties, or on the causes which have led to their renewal, after having been apparently adjusted on several occasions .- - Western Pioneer.

THE ENDICOTT PEAR TREE. The oldest living fruit tree of New England, is probably one planted by Governor John Enditerritory of Salem now Danvers. 'Tradition has connected the planting of this patriarch of the orchards with the foundation of the town of Salem, in 1628. As the land which has been overshadowed by its branches for two centuries, was not granted to Endicott until July 3 1632, it is probable that period when it entered into possesthe sion of the spot it has occupied so long was somewhat later. A year, at least, must have passed before the forest could have been cleared away, and the soil prepared for the reception of fruits. It is therefore probable, that it was set in 1633 or 1634.

ANTIQUITIES IN Onio.—Professor Locke being on a geological tour in the State of Ohio, had occasion to examine a curious fortification on the top of a hill 800 feet above the surface of the river. The ditch and wall are one mile and a half in circuit; the ditch is 64 feet wide, excavated in many places through the solid rock. A chestnut ree, 6 feet in diameter, standing at the top of the wall. A poplar tree standing in the ditch, 7 feet in diameter, is supposed to be apwards of 760 years old

"Why do white sheep eat more than black said a stage driver to Dr. Mitchell. The doctor endeavored to give a philosophical reason, but the driver cut him short by saying, "The reason is, there are a great many more of them.

### THE GRAHAM JOURNAL

OF HEALTH AND LONGEVITT. The character of this periodical is now pretty well established, and its objects generally understood. The third volume will commence the contain 400 pages, and be issued every that Saturday as heretofore; and will hereafter be published simultaneously in Boston and New York. John Burdell is Agent in New York, to whom orders may be sent from all the States west and south of New England; the latter States will be supplied from the office at Boston, as formerly. All who now take the Journal will be considered as continuing their subscriptions, unless notice to the contrary may have been or is given before the close of the year. If all others wishing to become subscribers to the third volume, will send in their names at an third volume, will send in their names at an and any edition to commence any edition to commence the close of the year. If all others wishing to become subscribers to the third volume, will send in their names at an any edition to commence any edition to commence the close of the year. If all others wishing to become subscribers to the third volume, will send in their names at any edition to commence the close of the year. If all others wishing to become subscribers to the third volume, will send in their names at any edition to commence the close of the year. If all others wishing to become subscribers to the third volume, will send in their names at any edition to commence the close of the year. If all others wishing to become subscribers to the contrary may have been or its proposed to the contrary may have been or its proposed to the contrary may have been or its proposed to the contrary may have been or its proposed to the contrary may have been or its proposed to the contrary may have been or its proposed to the contrary may have been or its proposed to the contrary may have been or its proposed to the contrary of the schools, as besides promited the teachers, with very little trouser. It will be the teachers, with very little trouser, with very little trouser. The batter with all the items necessary to be early to the schools, as besides promited wit will all the items has besides promited with will the litera continued in first of January, 1839, and like volume 2 will others wishing 19 decome subservers to third volume, will send in their names at an early day, it will be a great convenience in determining how large an edition to commence with the first of January. As an inducement for persons to subscribe thus in anticipation, for volume 3, we will send them gratis the remainme 3, we will send them gratis the remumbers of volume 2, from the time names are received to enter upon our subscriplion list. For conditions, see imprint on our

Subscriptions received and forwarded by JO-SEPH S. WALL, at the Spy Office, Worcester, Mass. Nov. 9.

#### AMERICAN PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL.

THE American Phrenological Journal and Miscellany will be issued monthly, commencing on the 2d of Oct. next.

Each number will contain, at least, 32 octave the state of the s pages, making a volume of not less than 384 pa-

ges; corresponding in point of mechanical exe-cution with the best periodicals of the day. The work will be furnished to subscribers at \$2 per annum for a single copy; \$5 (current in Philadelphia or New York) for three copies, or Philadelphia or New York) for three copies, or \$10 (current as above) for seven copies sent to one address. To Clergymen and Theological Students, single copies will be furnished at \$1,50 per annum; and to companies of eight or more of such, it will be reduced to \$1,25 per copy, if

warded to the publisher free of expen N. B. As funds are already deposited for sustaining the work one year, subscribers will incur no risk of loss by paying in advance; and for the same reason, subscriptions will be invariably required in advance.

addressed to the publisher, ADAM WALDIE, 46 Carpenter street, Philadelphia, and communica-tions for the work to the EDITOR of the American Phrenological Journal, care of ADAM WM.

Postmasters throughout the country will ase to act as agents for this Journal. Philadelphia, Sept. 1, 1838.

BIBLES! BIBLES! DORR, HOWLAND & CO have just received a large addition to their assortment of Bibles, of all sizes,—Pulpit, with gilt edges, Family, Pew and Pocket,-some with 16 plates stood a mother and three sons who had not under the influence of these unjust comprom- for 50 cents, and some without plates as low as Worcester, July 20, 1838

> REV. MR. ABBOTT'S L ECTURE on the LICENSE LAW delivered in the Calvinist Church, Thursday evening, Oct. 11th, is published. and for sale by DORR, HO Worcester, Oct. 19, 1838. DORR, HOWLAND & CO.



N. BLACKMAN.

July 20 1838.

No. 2 Goddards Row, Worcester,

BOOKS PUBLISHED BY DORR, HOWLAND & CO, WORCESTER, MASS.

ble in Miniature, with 25 engravings, Comminge's Spelling Book,
Columbian Class Book, by A. T. Lowe,
Easy Lessons for Infant Classes in Sab Schools
by the author of the Infant School Manual

dwin's Town Officer, 4th edition, edited by B. F. Thomas, Esq. Infant School Manual, by Mrs. Howland, 8th

edition,
My opinion has been requested respecting the
"INFANT SCHOOL MANUAL." which were cheerfully give, because it is a work of great merit. The fact
that it has passed the sixth edition is the strongest recomuendation its author need desire concerning its deserved
prosperity.

ROBERTS VAUX.

prosperity. ROBERT'S VAUX.

Philadelphia, 10 mo. 22, 1834.

essons for Infant Sabbath Schools, by Henry J. Howland, 8th edition. Price reduced. New England Sheriff, by I. Goodwin,

Pond's Murray's Grammar, 12mo.

Pond's Murray's Grammar, 12mo. 30 cuts,

From the Preceptors of Leicester Academy.

Having for the last year or more, made use of Po
Murray's Grammar, with the opportunity of compa

it with most of the others in common use, we unbeit with most of the others in common use, we unb tingly give it the preference to such, and recom-it as admirably adapted to facilitate both the beg-and the more advanced pupil, in acquiring the pi-ples of the English language. L. WRIGHT. J. L. PARTRIDGE, LUTHER HAVEN. Leicester Academy, Nov. 7, 1835.

Leicester Academy, Nov. 7, 1835.

From Rev. David Austin, Principal of Monson Acade my, Jan. 23, 1836.

Pond's Murray's Grammar has been used for some time as a text book in Monson Academy. I am fully impressed with its excellence. It contains every thing which is necessary for beginners to know, in relation to the rudiments of the English language, methodically and perspicuously expressed. I can commend it with the utemost confidence to school committees and teachers.

Pope's Essay, 18mo. bound,
Questions on the Acts, for Sabbath Schools, by J. Longley: with a Map illustrating the Travels of the Apostles,

els of the Apostles, Rewards of Merit, new steel plate, 6 on a sheet, Rewards of Merit, copperplate, 15 on a sheet, Rewards of Merit, wood cuts, hymns on the back,

Rewards of Merit, wood cuts, hymns on the back, 18 on a sheet,
Second Class Book, by A. T. Lowe,
From Rev. Leonard Woods, D. D. Andover, Mass.
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